

3rd International Conference on Education & Teaching (ICET) 2023

ICET 2023 Bulletin

ICET 2023 is an educational conference that focuses on the theme “Exploring education that can nurture and appeal to Generation Z and Alpha.”

ORGANIZED BY



In collaboration with:



**OFFICIAL
PARTNERS:**



ICET 2023 is supported by the
Ministry of Education, Iraq.



ICET 2023 is organized under the aegis of
KRG Ministry of Education.



IBBC is an official Partner
of ICET 2023.



**ICET has been aligned with the
UN Sustainable Development Goals–Goal 4
and UNESCO Education 2030 Framework
for Action UNESCO 4.C.**

**SUPPORTING
PARTNER:**



University of
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**SULAIMANI
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DUHOK



University of
SUMER



University of
MISAN



**DUHOK
POLYTECHNIC**
University



ICET 2023 in Numbers

+5,100
Attendees



42
Speakers

12 INTERNATIONAL,
30 NATIONAL



32
Institutions

12 INTERNATIONAL,
20 NATIONAL



42
Online Sessions

14 ENGLISH,
16 KURDIHS,
12 ARABIC



3
Keynote
Speeches



5
International
Supporters



29
National
Universities



+1,500
Institutions



+73
Countries

ICET 2023 Press Release

3rd International Conference on Education & Teaching in K-12 Schools (ICET) 2023 *“Empowering Schools in Preparing Students with Real Life Skills”*

The International Conference on Education & Teaching in K-12 Schools (ICET) is an educational event organized by Stirling Schools, in collaboration with Cambridge University Press and Assessment, City & Guilds, GEMS, and UK Teachers Academy. It intends to promote education and contribute to the development of the schools and teachers’ professional development.

ICET is being organized for the third time in 2023. ICET brings together teacher trainers, educational experts, and community leaders from the national and international community. Presentations in ICET are delivered in three languages: English, Arabic, and Kurdish.

ICET 2023 is organized under the aegis of KRG Ministry of Education and supported by the Ministry of Education, IRAQ. The British Embassy in Baghdad and the British Consulate General Erbil support the conference, and Iraq Britain Business Council (IBBC) is an official partner of ICET 2023.

29 reputable universities of Iraq and Kurdistan, along with international institutions, officially supported the ICET 2023.

ICET 2023 is an online conference that focuses on the theme “Exploring education that can nurture and appeal to Generation Z and Alpha.” 42 Speakers from 32 respected national and international institutions will deliver 42 online seminars in three languages in the ICET 2023.

Over 5000 participants from educational institutions from over 70 countries have registered for the ICET 2023 conference.

ICET 2023 starts with an opening ceremony at Rotana Erbil Hotel on May 17, 2023.

Dr. Alan Hama Saeed, Minister of Education of KRI; Dr. Umed Mustafa Abdullah, Representative of the Ministry of Education of Iraq; Mr. Mahmood Hussein Al Qaisy, Vice Chairman of the Education Committee of the Iraqi Parliament; and Mr. Umed Khoshnaw, Governor of Erbil are attending the opening ceremony.

Along with other related officials, Mr. Ben Lawton, delivers a keynote address on behalf of the British Embassy in Baghdad and British Consulate General Erbil.

ICET Reception brings together more than 210 teacher trainers, educational experts, and community leaders from the national and international community.

3 keynote speakers, who are reputable educational experts from respected national and international institutions, deliver keynote speeches in three languages.

After the opening ceremony, the conference continues with 42 online presentations in 6 parallel sessions in two days.

For more information: icet.stirlingschools.co.uk
 Email: icet@stirlingschools.co.uk





About the Conference

The International Conference on Education & Teaching in K-12 Schools (ICET) is a joint educational event organized by Stirling Schools in collaboration with Cambridge University Press & Assessment, City & Guilds, GEMS Education and UK Teachers Academy.

It intends to promote education and contribute to the development of the schools and teachers' professional development in Iraq and KRI.

ICET brings together teacher trainers, educational experts, and community leaders from the national and international community.

Presentations in ICET are delivered in three languages: English, Arabic and Kurdish.

ICET is being organized for the third time in 2023.



ICET
Vision



ICET has been aligned with the **UN Sustainable Development Goals-Goal 4** and **UNESCO Education 2030 Framework for Action UNESCO 4.C.**

UN Sustainable Development Goals-Goal 4:

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

UNESCO 4.C:

By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States.

3rd ICET Conference Journey



ICET 2023 Theme:

“Exploring education that can nurture and appeal to Generation Z and Alpha.”

Today's K12 schools serve to the two brand new generations who have been born to a totally new, globalized, digitized world: Generation Z and Alpha.

Schools are now places where digital natives –who are able to virtually travel the world and access massive amounts of information easily– are to commute to and spend time every day. The question is “Are the schools ready to keep up with these new generations?”

Generation Z refers to the generation that was born between 1997–2012 and has been raised with a natural access to portable digital technology, the internet and social media.

Generation Alpha –born between 2010 and 2025– is the brand new generation that are to mark a new digital age, given how quickly and exponentially technology advances.

Schools now have the mission and must have the vision to satisfy the needs and expectations of these generations who are technologically competent, pragmatic entrepreneurs, easily distracted, and independent learners –who like doing things the unconventional way. It is crystal-clear that old school teaching approaches that entail the teacher is more active than the students and the only source of information are outdated in the new world of education.

These generations have a great access to all sort of information; and thus, they aren't interested in simply showing up for class, sitting through a lecture, and taking notes that they'll memorize for an exam later on. Instead, they expect to be fully engaged and to be

a part of the learning process themselves. It is high time for teachers and educators now to evolve from lecturers to facilitators of learning in interactive classrooms designed for personalized learning.

ICET 2023 invites educational experts, educators, trainers, educational policy makers, and community leaders from the national and international community to reflect together on the new approaches on schooling, curriculum development, and professional development to nurture and appeal to Generation Z and Alpha.

ICET 2023 will explore opportunities and perspectives for teacher professional development and educational leadership that will open new horizons and help schools and educators to be well prepared for the challenges this evolution may bring.

Focus:

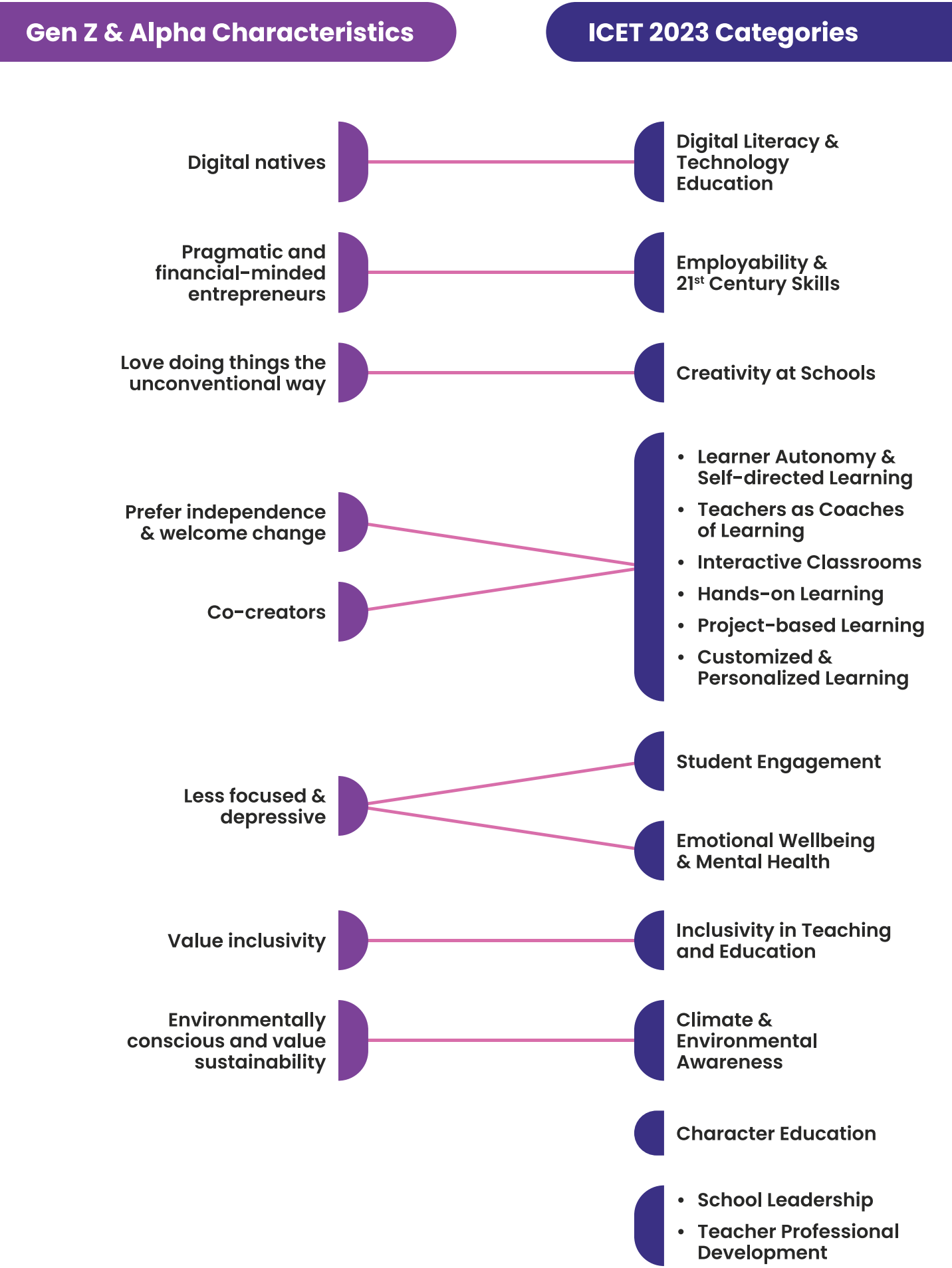
ICET 2023 presentations focus on education and teaching in K-12 contexts.

Presentations aim at three main objectives:

- To improve the learning experience in the classroom.
- To help teachers and school leaders broaden their experiences.
- To encourage program and curriculum developers to include real-life competencies in their teaching and learning approaches.



ICET 2023 Categories:



ICET Theme Inauguration 2023: November 16, 2022

3rd International Conference on Education & Teaching (ICET) 2023 starts with a Theme Launching Ceremony at Sulaymaniyah Rotana Hotel on November 16, 2022.

3rd ICET Conference will be focusing on the theme **“Exploring education that can nurture and appeal to Generation Z and Alpha.”**

The organizing committee of the conference officially announced the theme and aims of the 3rd ICET Conference with the presence of an exclusive cohort of guests in which they showed all their support for the conference.

The organizing committee of the conference officially announced the theme and aims of the 3rd ICET Conference with the presence of an exclusive cohort of guests in which they showed all their support for the conference:

Sulaymaniyah Governor, Acting Director-General of Education in Sulaymaniyah and Representative of the Minister of Education for the ceremony, President of AUIS, President of Polytechnic University, President of Garmian University, Advisor to the Minister of Education of the Kurdistan Regional Government, General Director of Education of Halabja, CEO of Stirling Education Company, CEO of Stirling Schools in Iraq, Sulaymaniyah education supervisor, Director of Eastern Education- Sulaymaniyah, Local and Foreign Educational Experts.

ICET 2023 invites educational experts, educators, trainers, educational policy makers, and community leaders from the national and international community to reflect together on the new approaches on schooling, curriculum development, and professional development to nurture and appeal to Generation Z and Alpha.



Pre-ICET Workshops 2023:

Pre-ICET Workshops are preliminary events of The International Conference on Education & Teaching in K-12 Schools (ICET). Pre-ICET Workshops intend to work toward solutions for the educational needs within ICET categories with contributions from leading educational experts and institutions in prominent cities of Iraq and KRI. An exclusive group of academicians, educational experts, and community leaders from the prominent educational institutions will be contributing to the workshops.

- To analyze and discuss the de facto situation and experiences in education in the country within ICET categories.
- To analyze the factors behind the educational issues and challenges to hinder the educational goals that ICET promotes.
- To scrutinize and discuss the possible solutions to the needs and challenges within ICET categories.
- To guide and report these proposals of possible solutions to the educational authorities.

Attendees/Contributors (Delegates):

- Well-known educational experts in the city
- Academicians specialized in education
- Teacher trainers
- Representatives of the leading figures in public and private education
- Experts from local educational authorities and officials



Pre-ICET Workshop 2023 Slemani

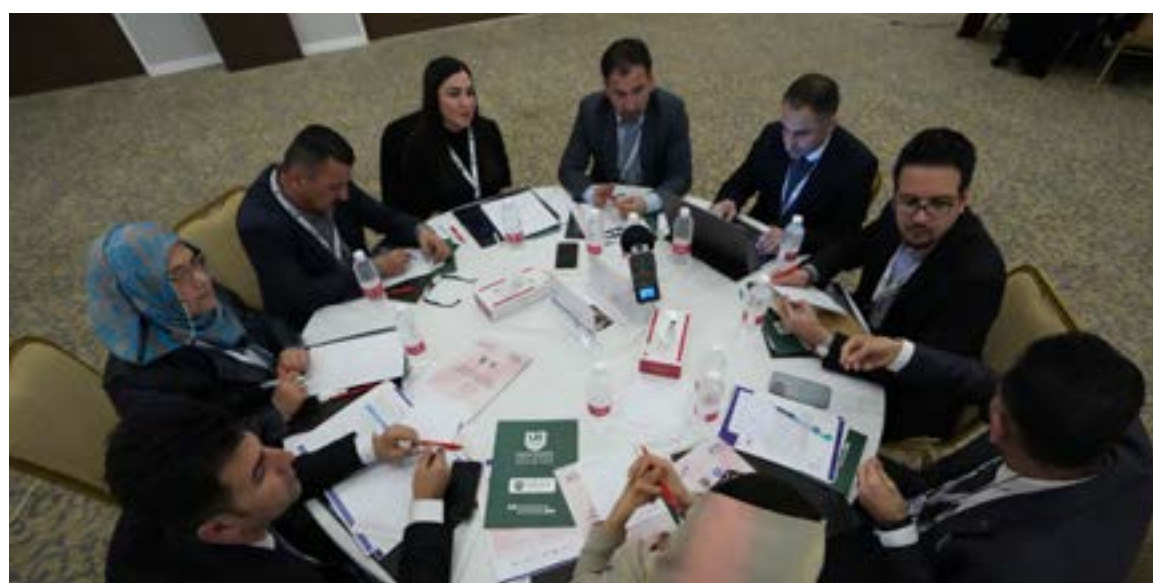
“Pre-ICET Workshops Slemani” was held on January 28, 2023, at Ramada Hotel, Slemani.

35 university and school teachers participated in the Pre-ICET Workshops Slemani: University of Sulaimani, Sulaimani Polytechnic University, University of Garmian, University of Halabja, Komar University, American University of Iraq, Sulaimani, Directorate of Education in Sulaymaniyah, and Sulaimani Police Directorate were officially participating in the workshop.

During the workshop, four characteristics of Generation Z and Alpha were discussed on four roundtables and explored education that can nurture and appeal to this generation.

Pre-ICET Workshops 2023 Slemani focused on the following Categories:

- Table 1: Gen Z & Alpha prefer independence and welcome change.
- They are co-creators.
- Table 2: Gen Z & Alpha are digital natives.
- Table 3: Gen Z & Alpha are less focused and depressive.
- Table 4: Gen Z & Alpha are environmentally Conscious and value sustainability



Pre-ICET Workshop 2023 Duhok

“Pre-ICET Workshops Duhok” was held on February 21, 2023, at DDK Hotel & Restaurant, Duhok.

16 university and school teachers participated in the Pre-ICET Workshops Duhok. University of Duhok, University of Zakho, Nawroz University, Cihan University, Directorate of Education in Duhok, and Directorate of Education in Zakho officially participated in the workshop.

During the workshop, some characteristics of Generation Z and Alpha were discussed on two roundtables such as (Digital Literacy, Technology Education, Digitally-supported Education) and explored education that can nurture and appeal to this generation.

Pre-ICET Workshop 2023 Kirkuk

“Pre-ICET Workshops Kirkuk” was held on March 1, 2023, at Rotana Hall.

24 educational experts contributed to the Pre-ICET Workshop Kirkuk: academicians, teachers, and educational experts from the University of Kirkuk, the General Directorate of Education of Kirkuk, and other well-known institutions of the city.

During the workshop, some characteristics of Generation Z and Alpha were discussed on three roundtables, such as (Creativity in Curriculum, School activities to foster creativity, Critical thinking, and Project-based learning) and explored education that can nurture and appeal to this generation.



Pre-ICET Workshop 2023 Basra

“Pre-ICET Workshops Basra” was held on February 27, 2023, at the Presidency of the University of Basra.

15 educational experts contributed to the Pre-ICET Workshop Basra: academicians, teachers, and educational experts from the University of Basra, the General Directorate of Education of Basra, and other well-known institutions of the city.

During the workshop, some characteristics of Generation Z and Alpha were discussed on two roundtables, such as (Cultural awareness in education, and Differentiation and catering different levels in classroom) and explored education that can nurture and appeal to this generation.

ICET London 2023

March 17-19, 2023

ICET London intends to bring together educational decision makers and community leaders of Iraq and KRI with leading British educational experts and institutions to discuss the solutions for the educational needs within ICET categories.

An exclusive group of community leaders and educational authorities from Iraq and KRI come together at ICET London with academicians, educational experts, and educational investors from the UK:

- To exchange ideas and experiences to work towards solutions within ICET categories.
- To explore new opportunities and perspectives for teacher professional development and educational leadership.
- To discuss the factors behind the educational issues and challenges to hinder the educational goals that ICET promotes.
- To explore the possible solutions to the needs and challenges within ICET categories.
- To establish partnerships that will give birth to the projects to enhance the quality of education in Iraq and KRI.

Attendees/Contributors (Delegates):

- Educational authorities and community leaders from Iraq and KRI
- Educational experts from the UK and international community
- Academicians specialized in education
- Teacher trainers
- Educational investors

The London round of the 3rd International Conference on Education & Teaching in K-12 Schools -ICET London 2023- was successfully completed on March 17th at The Dilly Hotel in London.

As the final round of ICET before the main event in Erbil, ICET London

brought together educational decision-makers and community leaders of Iraq and KRI with leading British educational experts and institutions to discuss the solutions for the educational needs within ICET categories.

Lord Green of Hurstpierpoint, Dr. Alan Hama Saeed –KRG Minister of Education, and Mr. Mahmood Hussein Al-Qaisy, Vice Chairman of the Education Committee of the Iraqi Parliament, delivered opening remarks at the beginning of the program.

Prof. Mohammed Al Uzri, Health and Higher Education Advisor for Iraq Britain Business Council (IBBC), and Dr. Imogen Casebourne from the University of Cambridge delivered keynotes.

In three panel sessions, 12 educational experts, community leaders, and academics from leading institutions of the UK, Iraq, and KRI discussed the solutions for the new approaches on schooling, curriculum development, and professional development to nurture and appeal to Generation Z and Alpha.

Each panel session focused on certain characteristics of Generation Z and Alpha and the topics on education and teaching that address these characteristics.

More than 70 delegates from national and international institutions attended ICET London 2023.

After the conference, the organizing committee hosted the delegates and the guests at the House of Lords for a special afternoon tea. During the tea at the House of Lords, Baroness Nicholson of Winterbourne delivered a speech and stated Her Excellency's appreciation for organizing an educational conference on such an important topic. Dr. Alan Hama Saeed expressed his appreciation and emphasized the takeaways of the conference for educational policymakers. Mr. Alastair Niven, awarded English literary scholar and author, also delivered a speech and emphasized the importance of collaboration between rich and deep-rooted civilizations of the UK, Iraq, and Kurdistan in building the future together.





ICET Erbil 2023 (ICET 2023) May 17-18, 2023

ICET Erbil Reception and Opening Ceremony

ICET Erbil 2023 starts with an opening ceremony.

The event brings together community leaders, educational policy makers, educational experts, and teacher trainers from the national and international community.

Keynote speakers, reputable educational experts from respected national and international institutions, deliver keynote speeches in three languages.

With the contribution of reputable educational experts from the national and international community panels in three languages are conducted. The panels highlight the projections of the ICET 2023 theme and insights from Pre-ICET Workshops.

After the opening ceremony, the conference continues with online presentations in 6 parallel sessions in two days.

On May 17, 2023, the 3rd International Conference on Education & Teaching (ICET) 2023 started with an Opening Ceremony at Rotana Erbil Hotel.

Dr. Alan Hama Saeed, Minister of Education of KRI; Dr. Umed Mustafa Abdullah, Representative of the Ministry of Education of Iraq; and Mr. Mahmood Hussein Al Qaisy, Vice Chairman of the Education Committee of the Iraqi Parliament attended the opening ceremony.

Along with other related officials, Mr. Ben Lawton, delivered a keynote address on behalf of the British Embassy in Baghdad and British Consulate General Erbil.

ICET Reception brought together more than 210 teacher trainers, educational experts, and community leaders from the national and international community.

3 keynote speakers, who are reputable educational experts from respected national and international institutions, delivered keynote speeches in three languages.

- Dr. Umed Aruzery, CEO and Chairman of the Stirling Schools Group, welcomed and delivered opening remarks on behalf of the organizing committee for ICET 2023 as the Head of ICET Board.



- Mr. Timothy Fisher, Global CEO of Stirling Education, welcomed and delivered opening remarks.



● Mr. Ben Lawton, the Representative of the British Consulate General Erbil, delivered keynote remarks



● Dr. Umed Mustafa, Representative of the Minister of Education of the Republic of Iraq, delivered keynote remarks



● Gen Z & Alpha has the voice! Stirling Schools Students Ahmed Zaid Haithem represented Generation Alpha, Zarya Zmanko Nazhad and Hani Ismael Mohammed represented Generation Z.



- Dr. Alan Hama Saeed, Minister of Education of Kurdistan Regional Government, delivered keynote remarks.



- Dr. Umed Aruzery, delivered plaque of Appreciation to Mr. Minister, Dr. Alan, for the patronage of the Kurdistan Ministry of Education and His Excellency.



- Dr. Alan Hama Saeed, presented the shield of honor to Mr. Timothy Fisher on behalf of the ICET Organizing Committee, as a symbol of appreciation of Kurdistan Ministry of Education for organizing ICET and contributing the development of education and teaching in Kurdistan.



● Dr. Alan Hama Saeed on behalf of the ICET Organizing Committee, delivered plaque of Appreciation to Dr. Umed Mustafa, Representative of the Minister of Education of the Republic of Iraq, Mr. Mahmood Hussein Al Qaisy, Vice Chairman of the Education Committee of the Iraqi Parliament, and Mr. Ben Lawton, the Representative of the British Consulate General Erbil, as a symbol of appreciation of their support to ICET 2023.



Keynote Presentations

- Prof. Dr. Karem Ahmad Aziz from the University of Garmian, highlighted the quick facts and the key points discussed in Pre-ICET Workshops and brief the Workshop outcomes within ICET 2023 theme.



- Prof. Dr. David Holliman from University of Buckingham and a valuable contributor and panelist of ICET London explored how equipped teachers are to lead and educate Gen Z and Alpha.



- Dr. Ahmed Chalak Shakir from the University of Kirkuk highlighted the outcomes of Pre-ICET Workshops and provided insights into how education should keep up with the new technological innovations.



ICET 2023 Supporting Partners Received Plaques of Appreciation

29 reputable universities of Iraq and Kurdistan, along with international institutions, officially supported the ICET 2023.

During the Opening Ceremony, presidents or representatives of the respected universities that contributed to ICET 2023 as “supporting partner” received the plaque of appreciation for their invaluable contribution and support for ICET 2023.



ICET Exclusive Workshop 2023

“Policymakers & Universities Discuss Solutions” ICET Workshops are exclusive workshops of The International Conference on Education & Teaching in K-12 Schools (ICET).

These workshops intend to work toward solutions for the educational needs within ICET categories with contributions from official departments and directorates under the Ministry of Education and leading universities in prominent cities of Iraq and KRI.

The workshops aim to provide a civic opportunity in a non-official atmosphere for educational policymakers and decision-makers in Iraq and KRI (representatives from departments under the Ministry of Education and city General Directors of Education) and university presidents:

- To analyze and discuss the de facto situation and experiences in education in the country within ICET categories
- To analyze the factors behind the educational issues and challenges to hinder the educational goals that ICET promotes
- To scrutinize and discuss the possible solutions to the needs and challenges within ICET categories
- To report these proposals of possible solutions and discuss short-term and long-term action plans

This year ICET brought together policymakers and presidents of reputable universities in an exclusive workshop on May 17th, after the ICET 2023 reception, to discuss how to adapt education that appeals to Generation Z and Alpha.

25 delegates discussed the possible solutions to the needs and challenges within ICET categories.

Dr. Alan Hama Saed, KRG Minister of Education, also attended the workshop and contributed with His Excellency’s valuable insights.

A report has been brought together after the workshop to be provided for the ministries of education and related departments.



ICET Erbil Virtual Conference

ICET Erbil 2023 is a virtual event that brings together speakers and audiences from various locations.

Presentations are delivered virtually on the video conference platform in three languages –English, Arabic, and Kurdish.

ICET 2023 is an online conference that focuses on the theme “Exploring education that can nurture and appeal to Generation Z and Alpha.” 42 Speakers from 32 respected national and international institutions will deliver 42 online seminars in three languages (English, Arabic, and Kurdish) on two days in the ICET 2023.

Over **5100** participants attended from **1500** institutions from more than **73** countries have attended the online sessions of the conference.

**for students to be more adaptable
ent.**

- tips for school leaders on how to develop adaptability in their students:
- ture of learning and growth.
- ortunities for students to learn from failure.
- nths how to manage stress.
- ts to develop positive coping mechanisms.
- udent successes.

May 17-18 2023

More than four-in-ten adults say they or someone in their household has lost a job or taken a pay cut due to COVID-19

% saying this has happened to them or someone in their household because of the coronavirus outbreak

	Been laid off/lost job	Had to take a cut in pay	Net either/both
All adults	28	33	43
Ages 18-29	35	45	54
30-49	30	39	49
50-64	28	32	42
65+	17	18	25

May 17-18 2023

أهمية الدراسة

- يعد موضوع الدافعية التعلم موضوعا حيويا ومهما يشغل التربية لما له من أهمية في دعم وتعزيز قدرة الطالب للتعلم، مستوى دافعية شريحة كبيرة من المتعلمين في المدارس اله الدافعية ووضع التوصيات الضرورية لخلق بيئة معززة للتعلم

عن المعلم
للجمعية | icet
International Council of Teachers Education









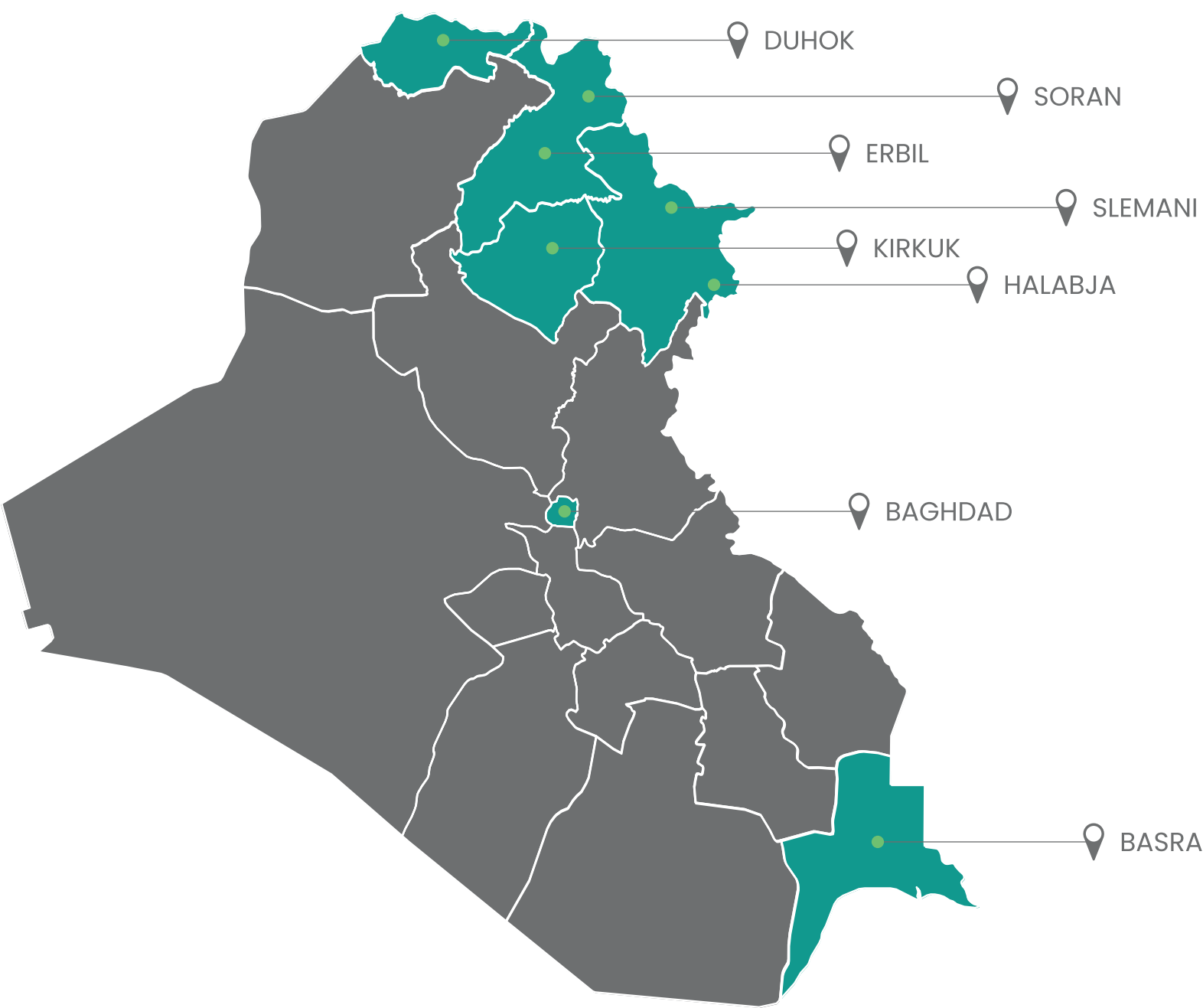






Our Brands

The Stirling Schools group, established for over 30 years now in Iraq & KRI, has been successfully operating private and international schools & University across the country.



Keynote Presenters



**Dr. Imogen
Casebourne**

University of
Cambridge

Seminar Title:

“Dialogue and
collaboration in
future-focused
education.”

We live in a world in which the future appears increasingly uncertain. Young people especially face a world in which the future of work appears to be rapidly changing as a result of new technologies such as AI, while at the same time the climate crisis brings a huge set of challenges. We should ask ourselves what are the skills that we should be teaching to this generation and how such skills might be integrated into teaching and into the curriculum. For example, it will be increasingly important to equip young people with the skills to learn to solve problems collaboratively. Additionally, at such a time it is vital to equip young people to creatively imagine possible and preferable futures and nurture an understanding that it is possible to take action today to steer a course toward preferable futures. This talk will discuss future skills, futures thinking techniques that can be taught to young people, how young people might learn to solve problems in groups (learning to learn together) and the role of teacher inquiry in identifying new ways to teach such skills.

عنوان المحاضرة:

”أساليب المعالجة العقلية
المعرفية للمعلومات
الدراسية من قبل المتعلم
ذاتيًا.“



أ. د. عياد
إسماعيل صالح

جامعة البصرة،
كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

ان المعالجة العقلية للمعلومات الداسية هو صورة ذهنية متقدمة من الصور التي يمارسها المتعلم لتوليد المعلومات او تشغيلها ذاتيا ونتاجها بصور ابداعية جديدة، وذا يعني بان المتعلم حينما يتعرض او يكتسب خبرات معرفية ومهارات دراسية علمية جديدة اذا يتم خزنها في مخزونه المعرفي، وحينما يتطلب منه استخدامها مستقبلا فانه ينبغي عليه ان ينتجها او يقدمها بصورة ابداعية اكثر جدة زحداثة واصالة وهذا بطبيعة الحال يتحقق لديه من خلال مايسمى بالاثراء والاغناء المعرفي الذي يتحقق من خلال الاضافة والاكتساب المستمر لهذه الخبرات من مصادر متعددة وعدم اعاتها كماهي بعدما اكتسبها في المرة الاول وهذا يعني انها خضعت للمعالجة العقلية المعرفية ذهنيا وذاتيا من قبله مباشرة.

ناونیشانى سىمىنار:

“پەروەردەناسىيى
رەخنەيى لە پۆلدا.”



د. عەبدوررەحمان
ئەحمەد وەھاب

زانكۆي نۆودەولەتى
تىشك

پەروەردەناسىيى رەخنەيى قوتابخانەيەكى فېكرىي پەروەردەيىيە و بە شىۋەيەكى ورد و لەسەر بنەماي كۆمەللىك ئاراستە و ھەلۋىستى پەروەردەيى و سىياسى و كۆمەلەيەتى كار لەسەر پرۆسى پەروەردەيى دەكات. ئەم قوتابخانەيە لە كوردستاندا كەمتر ناسراو و بە شىۋەيەكى رېكۇپىك و پەلەند گەتوگۆ و كارى لەبارەو نەكراو. ئەم مامۇستا و خويندكارانەي ھەردو كىتەبى (مەلەي دژرەوت: پەروەردە لە روانگەيەكى رەخنەيىيە) و (پەروەردەناسىيى رەخنەيى: پەروەردەيى دىمۆكراتى و گۇرەنگارىيى كۆمەلەيەتى)يان خويندووەتەو كەمتازۇر بنەما تيۇرەيەكانى پەروەردەناسىيى رەخنەيى دەناسنەو. بەلام بەردەوام كۆمەللىك پرسىاريان ھەيە لەبارەي تەفسىركردنى ئەم بنەمايانەو لە پۆل و لە ژيانى پيشەيى مامۇستاياندا. ئەمانە بەشەيكى پرسىاريەكانى: ئەوانەي باوەريان و بە تيزەكانى پەروەردەناسىيى رەخنەيى ھەيە بىركردنەو و كردريان لە پۆلدا چۆنە؟ چ جۆرە رېگەيەك لە پۆلدا بە كار دەبن لە مامەلەياندا لەگەل خويندكار و بەرنامەي خويندن و رېسا و سىستەمى پەيەوكرەي قوتابخانەدا؟ ئايا بۆچوون و ھەلۋىستەكانى پەروەردەناسىيى رەخنەيى بۆ واقىيە پەروەردەيى كوردستان دەست دەدن، يان تەنھا كۆمەللىك قەسە تيۇرى و گشتين؟ لەم سىمىنارەدا ھەل دەدەم وەلامى ئەم پرسىاريانە بدەمەو و نموونەي واقىيە لە ئەزموونى خۆم و خويندكارەكانەو پيشكەش بكەم. لە وەلام و نموونەكانەو ئەو روون دەيتەو كە ژمارەيەكى زۆرى ئەم مامۇستايانەي لە خەمى راستەقەينەي پەروەردەدان و ھۆشيارى كيشە و ئاريسەكانى مامۇستايەتى و پۆل و خويندن دەتوانن لەنيو بازەي پەروەردەناسىيى رەخنەيىدا رېكۇپىكتر بگەنە ئامانجەكانيان.

English Sessions



**Ms. Jane L.
Rexworthy**

People
1st International

Seminar Title:

“Employers
perspective on
Industry skills
needed – GEN Z
and Alpha.”

This session looks at Industry needs and also Industries responsibilities as an employer, it is critically important that employers attract individuals with the right skills and on the flip side provide desirable job opportunities, successful businesses listen to what the young people want from their future employers.

Jane L. Rexworthy – ICET Manuscript

About the author

Jane Rexworthy is a TVET specialist. Her role as Executive Director for People 1st International includes delivering strategic and operational skills support in over 40 countries. She has over 20 years’ experience in sector skills councils and over 15 years in industry.

Introduction

We are in the midst of a generational transition. Generation Z (Gen Z) are entering the workforce as Generation Alpha (Gen Alpha) move through their schooling years.

Gen Z comprises people born between 1996 and 2010. This generation’s identity has been shaped by the digital age, climate anxiety, a shifting financial landscape, and COVID-19. [\(McKinsey & Company, 2023\)](#)

Gen Alpha are defined as those born from 2010–2024. They are more culturally diverse compared to the former generations. Their technology makes them the most globally connected generation ever. They are deemed social, global and mobile as they will work, study and travel between different countries and multiple careers. [\(McCrindle, 2020\)](#)

One clear characteristic of both generations is that they were born into a globalised and digitised world.

For employers to attract, retain and engage with these emerging generations, its critical they understand their key characteristics.

Characteristics of Gen Z and Gen Alpha	
Gen Z (born 1996–2010)	Gen Alpha (born 2010 – 2024)
Digital integrators. They have integrated technology seamlessly into their lives.	Hyperconnected. Permanently connected and rely on technology to help them discover the world. Experts in the use of new technologies.

Characteristics of Gen Z and Gen Alpha	
Global. Gen Z is the first generation to be truly global. Through technology, globalisation and our culturally diverse times, the fashions, foods, online entertainment and social trends are global as never before.	Not as dependent on physical contact with their peers like previous generations.
Social. More than any other generation, today’s youth are extensively connected to and shaped by their peers. Influenced by a network that is larger both numerically and geographically and their network is connected 24/7.	Independents. They are independent when it comes to making their own decisions and managing their digital identities, and they expect their individual needs and preferences to be taken into account.
Mobile. Not only are Gen Z mobile in terms of using technology constantly and when they are on-the-go, they are also moving homes, jobs, and careers faster than ever before. Today’s school leaver is expected to have 18 jobs across 6 careers.	Diverse. In this case, diversity not only refers to demographics, such as ethnicity and gender, but also to tastes, lifestyles and points of view.

Source: [McCrindle.com.au](#) & [lbrerdrola.com](#)

This paper explores industry skills and employment needs and looks at the importance of employers offering a quality work experience that appeals to generations Z and Alpha to ensure businesses can attract the talent they need.

The paper draws upon research and experiences of People1st International and our research with employers and students. It also brings in insights from other studies that look at the skills needed by industry of the new and future generational workforce – Gen Z and Gen Alpha.

The importance of workforce planning

When business is engaged in understanding and listening to its workforce and acts on this through its workforce planning, it is in a powerful position to secure the skills needed for growth.

A workforce plan ensures that HR is ready and prepared for possible changes rather than being surprised by shifts in talent availability. It acts as a framework when it comes to staffing planning decisions. Employers will stay up to date on what they need in future employees with a workforce plan (Together, 2022). This should also better equip businesses to consider their talent pools and how to appeal to potential recruits.

Looking ahead to the understand the key occupations of the future and resulting skills needs is critical.

A recent report by SmallBusinessPrices.co.uk looks at the current UK skills demand and shortages by region. The report also compared the averages of the 12 UK regions with the overall national demand to see which roles come out on top. Unsurprisingly many of these roles have skills in digital and technology:

1. Financial sector	6. Chefs, cooks
2. Directors and CEOs	7. Nurses
3. Secondary teaching	8. Social workers
4. Software	9. Mechanical engineers
5. Graphic designers	10. Welding

However, it is believed that as many as 65 per cent of today’s students – Generations Z and Alpha – will be employed in jobs that don’t yet exist. As a result, training young people for the future world of work has never been more challenging. While qualifications and knowledge are still vital, students now need the opportunity to develop into creative and critical citizens capable of shaping their own future. (British Council)

Employers’ perspective on industry skills needs

Technological, environmental and demographic changes, coupled with globalisation and a worldwide pandemic means businesses and industries have evolved. The way we work, how we develop our careers and cultivate our skills has also changed. New and emerging skills have become ever more apparent, and the level of importance placed on core skills has intensified.

1) <https://www.britishcouncil.ph/teach/courses/core-skills>
2) [Soft Skills Project Design and Delivery Toolkit, British Council, 2022](#)

Core skills can be defined as the essential skills that young people need to be fully prepared for life and work in a global economy. According to the British Council however ⁽¹⁾, numerous research has highlighted the gap in employers’ expectations and the core skills of many job entrants ⁽²⁾.

When considering how core skills are recognised globally, the ILO’s ‘Global framework on core skills for life and work in the 21st century’ identifies the core skills needed to adapt to the future of work. The framework identifies 12 international frameworks for core skills and highlights that there is no coherent approach or framework internationally that defines the core skills. In response, they propose the following definition and categorisation of core skills is adopted to integrate core skills in national education and training systems, qualifications and curricula.

Critical to helping people prosper, these skills are vital in today’s ever evolving job market and particularly important to Generations Z and Alpha who have been the most impacted by the disruption of the pandemic. Core skills are critical for the new generation who have missed out on social interaction at a pivotal time in their lives. Many of Gen Z have struggled with communication and presentational skills required to secure jobs of choice.



Image: ILO’s Global framework on core skills for life and work in the 21st century.

However, on the flip side, with the current workforce facing gaps in digital skills, and businesses needing to understand, prepare and manage the needs of industry to transform to industry 4.0, the skills of digital natives from Gen Z and Alpha are in demand.

A report by Workday and Bloomberg Next, 'Building Tomorrow's Talent: Collaboration Can Close Emerging Skills Gap' interviewed 200 senior-level individuals — 100 each in academia and business and found that stronger collaboration between business and academia would effectively prepare students for employment and close the core skills gap ⁽³⁾.

Addressing this through integration of industry-relevant core skills into education at every level is critical for future talent, and for the future of business.

Developing industry-relevant core skills in education and vocational training

Embedding industry-relevant core skills into training activities is therefore an important theme. The Education World Forum in London in May 2023 highlighted this topic at each of the country meetings attended by People 1st International. Global educators are looking for ways to embed these critical core skills into industry-relevant training.

The benefits of fully embedding core skills into training activities are wide reaching. A few of the most important benefits include:

- Developing the learner to be socially and culturally ready for work, and for life, meaning they are not just technically able, but are a rounded person.
- Enabling students to apply soft skills in practice, in a relevant setting and with context, supporting their transition to the workplace.
- Building learners' confidence with behaviours that allow them to function effectively because they've practiced these skills in classroom.

For our new and future workforces, it's important that industry and education work collaboratively to support their transition into the workplace. To be successful in this endeavour we must provide a responsive and blended learning offer that supports entry and lifelong learning.

So, what approaches can be taken to developing core skills in education and vocational training?

The following examples provide some useful insight into the different ways that core skills can be developed:

- Skills 4 Prosperity programme funded by FCDO UK: As part of this programme, the International Youth Foundation (IYF) designed the Passport to Success (PTS), a life skill curriculum that equips young people with a range of core skills that will help them stay in school and acquire the education, professional skills, employment readiness, and confidence they need to succeed in life and in the workplace.

The PTS curriculum contains over 80 modules, including 30 core lessons, focused on personal development, problem solving, healthy lifestyles, workplace success, entrepreneurship/skills for professional growth and service learning. As a standalone programme for core skills, this is a fantastic example of how core skills can be taught without changing the curriculum of the technical subject.

- In the UK the development of apprenticeship frameworks that embed skills, knowledge, and behaviours within the programmes are structured to have apprentices spending 80% of their time in the workplace and 20% off the job.
- The UK has also recently introduced the new [T Level programmes](#) to provide an alternative route to traditional academic study of A Levels. They are equivalent to 3 A levels but focus on vocational skills with the premise to help students into skilled employment in industries that have been identified as having skills needs and opportunities, alternatively the student can continue in higher education or undertake an apprenticeship.

Each of the T Levels include an in-depth industry placement that lasts at least 45 days, giving students valuable experience in the workplace; employers also get early sight of the new talent in their industry with an opportunity to employ. T Level students spend 80% of the course in their learning environment, gaining the knowledge and skills that employers need. The other 20% of their time is in meaningful industry placements, where they put these skills into action.

Attracting future talent from Generations Z and Alpha

By 2025, Gen Z will make up [27% of the workforce](#), while Gen Alpha will start entering the workforce by 2030.

Each generation has distinct attitudes and expectations of employment opportunities, influenced by the environment around them, so it's important for employers to consider what motivates these new and future generations of employees.

3) [Workday and Bloomberg Next Study Reveals Need for Greater Collaboration Between Academia and Business to Close the Skills Gap](#)

What motivates Gen Z and Gen Alpha	
Gen Z	Gen Alpha
Making a values-aligned impact: A <i>Deloitte</i> study reveals that 47% of Gen Z want to positively impact their community. Both Gen Z and Gen Alpha are more socially aware. They want to work for organisations that align with their values and do something that benefits society. Above anything else, this generation wants to serve a purpose.	Skill-based learning: Gen Alpha will likely prioritise skills over degrees and on-the-job training over traditional learning facilities. This generation's early adoption of AI, voice search and machine learning mean they'll learn faster while also applying that learning differently.
Flexibility, work-life balance and mental health support: Flexibility and work-life balance are essential for Gen Z employees. Research has shown that Gen Z job seekers are <u>77%</u> more likely to click on a job opening that mentions “flexibility” than one that doesn’t. Remote work plays a significant role in this flexibility. A better work-life balance also comes in the form of various employee benefits—from well-being programs to more options for childcare support, pet insurance, higher salaries and a more flexible work structure.	Employee recognition and validation: Having grown up with social media, Gen Alpha’s are likely to be the most competitive generation yet, with the highest expectations. They will probably expect the same direct feedback and interaction in their work as they get from social media. To achieve this, organisations will need to implement peer feedback systems that are integral to any decentralised organisation.
Equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI): Gen Z is the most <u>ethnically and racially diverse generation</u> yet—with just under half of Gen Zers identifying as an ethnic or racial minority. <u>83%</u> of Gen Z candidates say that a company’s commitment to equity, diversity and inclusion (EDI) is essential when choosing an employer.	A tech-enabled workplace: Gen Alpha’s have had technology incorporated into their lives since they were born and will expect workplaces to be technologically advanced. This means customised work experiences and using technology to make their work more efficient so that they can focus on the high-impact work that adds value.

Source: [nestr, 2022](#)

Research conducted by [People 1st International](#) in 2021 with students in Mexico, Uzbekistan and the UK that were in further and higher education asked what would make a company desirable to work for and what would they look for in a work-environment. An important factor was that continuous learning features in both attraction and workplace environment.



Image: [Future Talent in Hospitality, People 1s International, 2021](#)

According to Strait Logics, Gen Z don’t buy into industry tradi-tions, and therefore, they’re much more likely to challenge out-moded and archaic workplace policies and toxic or outdated norms that have gone undisputed for decades. This means that our new and emerging workforce is unafraid of quitting a job in favour of better prospects elsewhere. ([Gen Z: Who they are and what they want from their employers, Strait Logics, 2023](#))

Research from GoI backs this up. Their survey with over 2000 people in 2022 found that baby boomers were quitting their jobs after 5.7 years on average, Gen X left after 4.3 years, millennials after 3.2 years, while Gen Z workers who did not see career advancement at their current company would job hop after an average of 1.7 years. If this trend continues with Gen Alpha, employers can’t afford to get this wrong.

Conclusion

To secure the next generation of talent its critical businesses start now by turning their attention inwards to review company approaches, processes and policies. Addressing the current pipeline will inevitably benefit the future pipeline. Diversity, respect for individuality and listening to employees they want to retain are all vital factors.

More flexibility, better work/life balance, increased learning and development opportunities, better mental health and wellness support, and a greater commitment from businesses to make a positive societal impact are also the strategies that will help employers attract and retain talent. ([Deloitte Global 2022 Gen Z and millennial survey](#))

Championing a workplace that caters to the needs of Generations Z and Alpha – both in terms of appeal and working environment will be the winning formula for businesses to attract and retain a skilled and productive workforce.

In terms of developing a competent and skilled workforce for the future, core skills will be at the forefront across different geographies and contexts, and in line with the fast-shifting nature of work.

There are a number of key themes that arise when developing industry relevant core skills in education and vocational training ⁽⁴⁾:

1. **Recognise the importance of core skills as life skills.** Employers expect young people leaving education to be work ready. To effectively embed core skills with contextual sector relevance, teachers and trainers need a solid understanding of the expectations of the workplace and exposure to work and an industry environment.
2. **Consider how feasible it is to make changes to the existing curriculum.** In environments where this is possible, lesson plans, assessment approaches and teaching resources will need to be rewritten to support a more project-based approach. In the case where the curriculum can't be changed, taking a programme and adding it to the curriculum as additional modules and contextualising it to the sector is an alternative way of embedding core skills into training.
3. **Acknowledge that the delivery style needs to change.** Giving students the opportunity to build their core skills in the classroom means a move away from lecture style delivery and a move toward group based, interactive activities that allow the student to take the lead on learning with guidance from the teacher. To enable this or other forms of delivery teachers or trainers themselves are likely to need training or support to transition to alternative forms of delivery.

4) Source: [Approaches to developing core skills in education and vocational training, Skills for Prosperity – Authored by Jane Rexworthy, Executive Director, People 1st International](#)



**Mrs. Lili
Borrero**

Character.org

Seminar Title:

“Cultivating a Culture of Character in Schools: From Theory to Practice.”

How can educational institutions develop a culture of character? The 11 Principles Framework for Schools, published by Character.org, is an evidence-informed guide to cultivating a culture of character. As a central perspective, this framework states that character development extends beyond a lesson or class.

A comprehensive and sustained character initiative must involve all educational community members and be woven into all aspects of school culture, teaching, and learning. The word character refers to a broad range of core values and principles that shape a person’s deeply held priorities and beliefs, but more importantly, their consistent decisions and actions. These virtues and principles illuminate our common humanity and transcend religious, cultural, or ethnic differences. The 11 Principles, based on evidence and best practices, provide a pathway for schools to articulate and develop a culture of character.

Lili Borrero – ICET Manuscript

Cultivating a Culture of Character in Schools: From Theory to Practice

Lili Borrero, Senior Consultant for Global Outreach, Character.org

Abstract

How can educational institutions develop a culture of character? The 11 Principles Framework for Schools, published by Character.org, is an evidence-informed guide to cultivating a culture of character. As a central perspective, this framework states that character development extends beyond a lesson or class.

A comprehensive and sustained character initiative must involve all educational community members and be woven into all aspects of school culture, teaching, and learning.

The word character refers to a broad range of core values and principles that shape a person's deeply held priorities and beliefs, but more importantly, their consistent decisions and actions.

These virtues and principles illuminate our common humanity and transcend religious, cultural, or ethnic differences. The 11 Principles, based on evidence and best practices, provide a pathway for schools to articulate and develop a culture of character.

Introduction

As we explore education that can nurture and appeal to Generation Z and Alpha, we realize that before, education aimed to acquire knowledge, but now information is everywhere, increases exponentially, and is within the reach of a click.

As educators, we have an obligation to prepare our students for the future. But it is ironic to talk about the future when we do not know what will happen tomorrow or when it is estimated that 85% of the jobs that will exist in 2030 do not even exist. We know there will be a disruption in the labor field due to the rise of artificial intelligence.

Many jobs and occupations we know today are going to disappear. According to McKinsey, of the 60% of current occupations, 1/3 may be automated.

According to The Future of Jobs, a report published in 2018 by the World Economic Forum, so-called 21st-century skills will be more important than technology. Consequently, the purpose of education should no longer be to prepare students to do something but to do anything. In other words, they must learn to learn and not to memorize.

Skills are now needed more than concepts. Four human inherent skills that differentiate humans from AI (Danish 2023) are particularly relevant in light of character development and social-emotional learning:

- Creativity: AI relies on pre-programmed algorithms that limit its ability to think creatively.
- Emotional Intelligence: While AI can recognize and respond to basic emotions such as happiness, sadness, and anger, it lacks the ability to understand complex human emotions such as love, jealousy, and guilt.
- Ethics: While AI can be programmed with ethical principles, it lacks the ability to make judgments based on moral values.
- Free Will: Refers to the ability to make choices and decisions based on personal preferences and values. It involves choosing between different options based on one's desires and beliefs. While AI can make decisions based on pre-programmed algorithms, it lacks the ability to make decisions based on personal preferences and values.

So, in conclusion, we must redefine the purpose of education around the development of the ability to become lifelong learners, the development of 21st-century skills, and the development of socio-emotional skills, character, and values, that which makes us essentially human and differentiates us from machines, however intelligent they may be.

Character education can (and should) be taught explicitly and intentionally. The goal of this effort is for students to move from conformity to conviction due to a deep desire to do good.

Research shows that character development correlates positively with academic performance, student behavior, school climate, and happiness.

The Character Schools program is a process that rigorously assesses the extent to which schools are aligned with the 11 Principles. Character.org is proud to have recognized more than 1,000 schools and school districts since 1998 in the United States and worldwide for their commitment to developing a comprehensive culture of character.

More than 3 million educators, students, parents, and community members have been positively impacted by being part of this program. At the heart of every School of Character is a set of shared core values or virtues that articulate what the school stands for.

Teachers, students, and parents describe their core values as the "beating heart" that guides all aspects of school life.

While parents and caregivers are certainly the primary character educators in a child's life, teachers and schools have sought ways to inspire children and youth to practice various character strengths. Recently, scholars and researchers have identified four domains of character:

- Moral character: ethical self
- Performance character: best effort self
- Intellectual character: critical thinking self
- Civic character: common good self

Methods

The 11 Principles Framework for Schools provides a roadmap for schools to encourage students of all ages to understand, care about, and consistently practice the virtues, character strengths, and social-emotional skills that will enable them to thrive in school, in relationships, in the workplace, and as citizens.

Results

Schools that implement practices aligned with the 11 Principles are places where students, teachers, and parents all want to be. They are places where students do their best work because they feel safe, appreciated, and supported by their peers and the adults in their lives.

Moreover, research shows that there is a positive correlation between the implementation of a character initiative in schools and the following: improved academic performance, positive school environment, social and emotional well-being, increased perception of happiness, decreased discipline problems, and decreased absenteeism (Character & Social-Emotional Development – CSED– National Guidelines, 2021).

Discussion

It takes character to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals (2020) as a "shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future." Jeffrey Sachs stated, "The defining challenge of the 21st century will be to face the reality that humanity shares a common fate on a crowded planet." It is up to us to get humanity through its technological adolescence without destroying ourselves by educating our youth as people of character. The 11 Principles shed light on the who, what, and how to cultivate a culture of character in schools. Teaching character and social-emotional skills is a moral imperative.

Conclusion

The word character refers to a broad range of core values and principles that shape a person's deeply held priorities and beliefs, but more importantly, their consistent decisions and actions.

These virtues and principles illuminate our common humanity and transcend religious, cultural, or ethnic differences. The 11 Principles, based on evidence and best practices, provide a pathway for schools to articulate and develop a culture of character.

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**Mr. Alex
Atherton**

www.alexatherton.com

Seminar Title:

“Understanding
Generation Z.”

Generation Z is the most significant generational shift so far. They are different to what has come before, and for good reason. The challenges they have inherited are incredibly difficult, but they are also well placed to overcome them.

Former secondary school headteacher and Gen Z expert Alex Atherton will identify their key characteristics, and the actions which leaders and organisations can take not only to survive but ensure future prosperity. This includes for educators who need to rethink the education system to ensure it remains relevant and engaging.

Alex Atherton – ICET Manuscript

Understanding Generation Z

Alex Atherton

Background to Alex

- I worked in English schools for 25 years and spent over half of this time as a secondary school headteacher in London, UK.
- I now work in leadership development with senior leaders and CEOs, including in education.
- This includes speaking and consulting about Gen Z. More details at www.alexatherton.com and on [LinkedIn](#).
- Finally, I am a parent of a Gen Alpha daughter.

Gen Z is different, and Gen Alpha will be different again. Gen Z is the most significant generational shift so far. They have inherited an incredibly difficult set of challenges but are well placed to overcome them.

Key characteristics of Gen Z

I argue that there are seven key characteristics of Gen Z and in the talk I focus on three in particular which are prudence, pragmatism and diligence.

For reference the four I do not refer to explicitly here are [well-behaved](#), [apprehensive](#), [diverse](#) and [patient](#).

1. Prudence

Gen Z has inherited poor economic circumstances. Their younger years in the UK was affected by austerity, including in terms of education and as soon as they got to the workplace there was a pandemic.

This has affected their outlook. In the UK it has been necessary for Gen Z to have additional sources of income in order to meet the demands of the high cost of living. The lack of flexibility in teaching has become one reason why the job is less attractive, with a significant impact on the dual crises of recruitment and retention.

2. Pragmatic

There is deep concern amongst Gen Z about their long-term prospects. I argue that the solopreneurism, side-hustles, sharing economy and gig economy for which the generation has become known are all examples of pragmatism. I am not saying that they are not entrepreneurial, for example, but that many have become so out of necessity.

Surveys show that a higher proportion of Gen Z want their own business than previous generations, and often a far higher proportion. Reality shows that this is often not as their main source of income, but as a supplement to a full-time salaried job.

3. Diligent

Gen Z's academic outcomes are far in advance of any previous generation. Their capacity to work hard in school and at university is unparalleled. For example in England and Wales, the percentage of first-class degrees almost doubled across the 2010s. The quality of grades also improved markedly in schools.

Attitudinal studies also show that 'getting good grades' is seen as far more important than social status or aspects of schooling which go beyond the classroom.

Key solutions

There are three key solutions I refer to in the talk. Much of this is aimed at organisations per se, rather than schools specifically. Given this I will not go into so much detail, although I do consider they are relevant to any nation seeking to improve its recruitment and retention rates for teachers. They are:

1. Regular feedback on performance

I advise organisations to offer a high level of precision when it comes to feeding back on performance. Strong academic outcomes have partly come as a consequence of students knowing exactly how well they have done in all aspects of a course, and what they need to do to improve in each one. Platitudes about ‘things going well’ (or badly) mean nothing. Gen Z expects quality and quantity of feedback.

2. Personal and professional development

The level of emphasis on examination outcomes, along with the long-lasting impact of the pandemic, has meant there is an imbalance between the quality of qualifications and personal development.

Organisations need to invest more time and resources, and often more than they may find reasonable, in the personal development of their employees.

3. Enable contributions and collaboration

Gen Z expects to be part of the solution and has very little time for organisations who expect them to ‘know their place’ and not contribute. For them, collaboration is part of life.

Finally in the talk I raise three key aspects in which we may anticipate Generation Alpha is different from Generation Z.

The first reason is that they will move from being not only digital natives but artificial intelligence natives also. This is likely to require a higher level of creativity to be successful in the workplace, and a requirement to learn, understand and use a far wider range of tools than is currently the case. We are only at the earliest stages of A.I. but it will be Gen Alpha who arrive at working age with far more experience than was the case for Gen Z.

This is also likely to mean some changes to how assessment systems operate, both in terms of how well students can use A.I. tools as part of their education but also to protect the integrity of qualifications.

Secondly, although artificial intelligence will enable a wide range of tasks to be carried out in a different way than what is currently the case human beings will still need to work together and do so effectively. Even the very best Artificial Intelligence software will have limits, not least in terms of human beings designing them and selecting the best option for the best task. The list of tasks and skills which may be exclusively ‘human’ may be smaller but those who can do them well will only be more valuable as a result. This includes how human beings cooperate and collaborate to best effect.

Finally, the current crisis in mental health will need to be addressed from the beginning. Far too many Gen Z are going into the workplace, or are already there, with issues around anxiety and depression. Education will need to allocate a higher proportion of curriculum time, and wider resources, to ensuring that young people can become healthy and successful adults and less time to qualifications which may become out of date very quickly.



**Dr. Shivangi
Singh**

HMRITM, GGSIPU

Seminar Title:

“Students
engagement as
mental health
boon in 21st
Century.”

Classroom learning used to be more about being a bookworm and less as being student centric. But ever since the evolution of mankind, everyday there are numerous issues which students deal with. From mental health, to personal hygiene, to concentration to anxiety, a student faces it all. Therefore this paper and abstract aims to throw light on the notion of classroom engagement and how it can ultimately result in better future technocrats and pioneers in their respective fields. It also highlights the impact of mentors, proctors and various other class in charges who can impact positively in the overall well being of the student.



Mrs. Shrishti Jain

The International School
Bangalore

Seminar Title:

“Ego Defense Mechanisms’ Disadvantageous Impact On Minors’ Psychological And Emotional Well-Being.”

This study’s objective is to examine the detrimental impact of defence mechanisms on the psychological and emotional health of 50 school children (from grades 9 to 12). 25 males and 25 ladies between the ages of 16 and 18 would be the participants. Through the use of questionnaires containing 20 items, the usage of mature and immature defence mechanisms will be evaluated. According to the Freudian concept of the human psyche, “the mental iceberg metaphor of the human mind,” says that it is divided into three parts: conscious (thoughts, perceptions), subconscious (memories, stored knowledge), and unconscious (fears, violent motives, unacceptable sexual desires, irrational wishes, selfish needs, immoral urges). Defense mechanisms are employed to reduce the ongoing conflict between the id and superego. There are almost ten mature (adaptive) and ten immature (maladaptive) defence mechanisms. Psychodynamic therapists believe that it is very important for a human to orient themselves to their unconscious processes, as the recognition and identification of these processes help improve self-awareness and give insight into our behaviours. If the person is overusing the defence mechanisms, it may hinder their ability to confront their feelings and emotions. It affects the most when people don’t want to face reality and instead rely only on defence mechanisms, which results in depression, anxiety, alcohol abuse, vaping, eating disorders, personality disorders, technological addiction, exposure to excessive social media, detachment from primary caregivers, etc.

Shrishti Jain – ICET Manuscript

Ego Defense Mechanisms' Disadvantageous Impact On Minors' Psychological And Emotional Well-Being

Author: Shrishti Jain

Abstract

This study objective is to examine the detrimental impact of defence mechanisms on the psychological and emotional health of twenty school children (from grades 9 to 12). Students from varied gender (male, female, non binary ,prefer not to say) between the ages of 16 and 18 would be the participants. Using questionnaires containing 10 items, the usage of mature and immature defence mechanisms will be evaluated. According to the Freudian concept of the human psyche, & "the mental iceberg metaphor of the human mind" says that it is divided into three parts: conscious (thoughts, perceptions), subconscious (memories, stored knowledge), and unconscious (fears, violent motives, unacceptable sexual desires, irrational wishes, selfish needs, immoral urges).

Défense mechanisms are employed to reduce the ongoing conflict between the id and superego. There are almost ten mature (adaptive) and ten immature (maladaptive) defence mechanisms. Psychodynamic therapists believe that it is very important for a human to orient themselves to their own unconscious processes, as the recognition and identification of these processes help improve self-awareness and give insight into our own behaviours. If the person is overusing the defense mechanisms, it may hinder their ability to confront their own feelings and emotions. It affects the most when people don't want to face reality and instead rely only on defense mechanisms, which results in depression, anxiety, alcohol abuse, vaping, eating disorders, personality disorders, technological addiction, exposure to excessive social media, detachment from primary caregivers, etc.

Key words: -defense mechanisms, iceberg metaphor, conscious, subconscious, unconscious, psychoanalysis, is, ego, superhero, mature defence mechanism, immature defense mechanism, detachment, addiction, vaping.

Introduction:

As a therapist/psychologist/student counsellor ,we often find ourselves in the situations when our students are displaying certain adaptive and maladaptive behaviours, perceptions, emotions ,feelings and thoughts in response to distress. When certain set of behaviour is being learned by our clients to rely and being less vulnerable in times of stress ,we often called them as defense or coping mechanisms.

As a school psychologist I have experienced that post pandemic the students use the coping mechanisms so frequently as this provide them the instant and forever gratification. The stressful life , no accessibility to social life ,living with fear of death ,surrounded by the negativity ,more exposure to social media ,cyber bullying ,relationship issues with their parents during the pandemic have changed a lot.

In this study ,I have tried to bring the major defense mechanisms majorly the immature defense mechanism out of four kinds of defense mechanisms. I have specifically mentioned about fantasy used as a defense mechanism.I have also shared some of my experiences with the counsellors without disclosing the students name maintaining the confidentiality of the student as an ethical consideration.

Method:

- a) Research design and techniques The research design is qualitative and the research design is phenomenology, This type of research design aims to understand a phenomenon or event by describing participants' lived experiences.
- b) Participants The participants are the students of a school between the age range of 16 to 18 years.
- c) Sampling procedure Nonprobability convenience sampling
The sampling frame is the students between sixteen to eighteen years.
- d) Data collection method The method that has been used to collect the data was questionnaire consists of 10 items . The questionnaire was sent through Microsoft form to the students aged 16 to 18 years.
- e) Methods used for data analysis (Statistical)
The method used for data analysis is cluster column graph.

Results

The questionnaire was sent online to 20 students who came to me as a counselee and who have been diagnosed with anxiety related issues.



2. What is your age? (0 point)



3. Mention your gender. (0 point)



4. FANTASY

How often you do it ?
When you are attracted to a hot girl/boy but knowing the fact that she or he is unattainable,you fantasize about seducing her/him a lot or being seduced by her/him.



5. PROJECTION

How often you do it ?

I protect my ego by not accepting mistakes committed by me rather blame other people for my mistakes.I believe this is only a reason to survive in this challenging world where you are surrounded by the competitors.



6. REGRESSION

How often you do it ?

When I am caught doing something wrong ,by my teachers or SLT (Senior Leadership team) I cry or behave like a child to show my vulnerability to make others uncomfortable so that my mistakes can be excused.



7. FANTASY

How often you do it ?

Whenever I compare my followers and likes on my reels with some of my you tuber friends I feel stressed out and to cope with that I imagine myself as the blogger or you tuber with the most followers /subscribers and getting collaborations and paid promotions.(instead of doing something about it)



8. REACTION FORMATION

How often you do it ?

I act happy or unconcerned after a break up or sometimes joke about my ex to avoid being mocked at or sometimes I don't want people to know that I am a weak person who easily gets affected by a break up.



9. DISPLACEMENT

How often you do it ?

I generally do not talk to people who have relatively the same personality I end up hating the most or having the worst experiences in the past.

[More Details](#) [Insights](#)

Very frequently	3
Frequently	14
Rarely	3
Very Rarely	0
Never	0



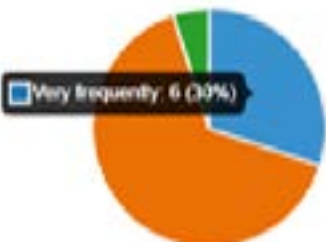
10. INTELLECTUALIZATION

How often you do it ?

If I deeply love someone and never want to let go person no matter how rude/mean/least bothered the other person is to my wellbeing. I possibly imagine the reasons and rationalise them. (eg A was having a stressful day or people who love you the most have the right to hurt you)

[More Details](#)

Very frequently	6
Frequently	13
Rarely	1
Very Rarely	0
Never	0



11. DISTORTION

How often you do it ?

If I could not do good in my exams ,to save myself I give them reasons about question paper being tough or subject teacher being a layman etc rather, letting them know about other genuine but unacceptable reasons (eg series addiction on Netflix,vape addiction ,porn addiction).

[More Details](#) [Insights](#)

Very frequently	9
Frequently	9
Rarely	2
Very Rarely	0
Never	0



12. FANTASY

How often you do it ?

Whenever a teacher scolds me to make myself feel relieved I create fantasies of shooting/killing the teacher or to do something worst to the teacher,(defaming the teacher,spreading gossip about her/him)

[More Details](#) [Insights](#)

Very frequently	4
Frequently	13
Rarely	3
Very Rarely	0
Never	0



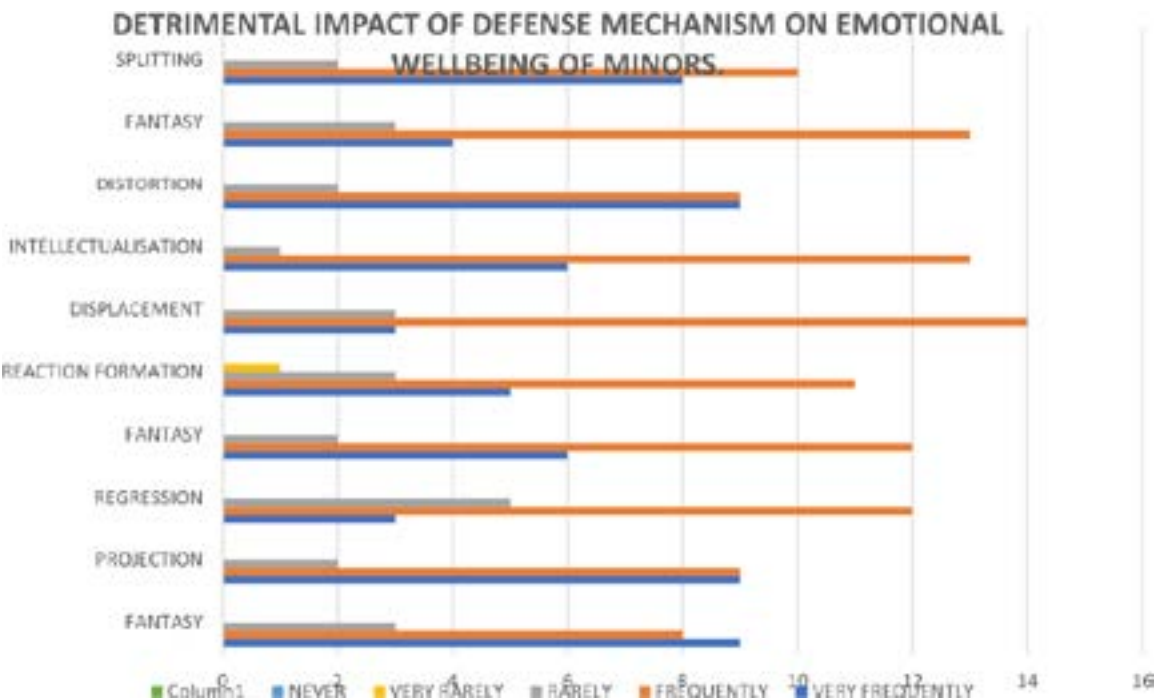
13. SPLITTING

How often you do it ?

I like people when they help me whereas I change my opinion about the same people if they do not help me no matter how good our relationship was.

[More Details](#)

Very frequently	8
Frequently	10
Rarely	2
Very Rarely	0
Never	0



The Graph Shows That Most Of The Defense Mechanisms Are Used In Excess.

Discussion

After collecting the responses ,I spoke to the participants and found out that most of the students have anxiety and the impact of the anxiety on their emotional well being because of the following reasons.

ANXIETY PRONE TRAIT	CORE FEAR	Detrimental impact of use of defense mechanism on emotional well being of Minors
Excessive need for approval	Rejection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What others think of me?• People wont like me if they see who I really am.• I want everyone to like me• I should always be nice• My self worth comes from caring for and helping others.
Insecurity and overdependency	Abandonment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It s very hard for me to be alone• I feel like nothing unless someone loves me• It is very difficult for me if any partner or loved ones go away• I fear I would not be able to make it if something happened to my partner.• I feel at my best only in someone’s present.
Overcontrol	Losing control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only I can solve my problems.• If I let someone get very close ,I am afraid of being controlled.• It is difficult for me to rely on others for help.• To feel “out of control ” is one of the worst states I can imagine.• I like to keep my life and affairs very organized and structured.
Perfectionism	Rejection and losing control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dissatisfaction• Urge to be an overachiever• Overexpectations from oneself• Low tolerance for the mistakes• When things dont go exactly the way I planned,I get upset.
Overcautiousness	Illness,injury,death	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reluctant to try new things• Worrying about minor ailments• Worrying about something may happen to our loved ones• Cautious>adventurous
Confinement phobia	Bein stuck,confined	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anxiety in most situations(grocery stores)• Avoid travelling on public transportation often feel trapped by job,marriage,family,responsibilities• Difficult to make long term commitments.

Conclusion

It is apparent that anything used in excess is detrimental towards our physical and mental health. So if defense mechanisms are used repeatedly ,the person's ability to deal with their genuine feelings and emotions will get obstructed. People find it stress busting for the time being so the pleasure which is being derived from that temporariness make the people rely on Défense mechanisms. It becomes patterns then behaviour and it turns into a habit.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank almighty ,my family members for helping me manage work and home. I would like to thank ICET Sterling schools for organising this conference and giving me an opportunity to think and work on my paper. I would like to thank my students for having faith in me and participating in this study. Without my students I would have never thought of writing this paper so conveniently. I would like to extent my heartfelt thanks to my institution for encouraging me to give my inputs on such topics which I am managing in my day today life.

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Ms. Raquel Noboa

Fifty Shades
Greener

Seminar Title:

“Sharing Green
Journeys.”

This seminar will commence with Fifty Shades Greener founder, Raquel Noboa, sharing her own green journey, from climate anxiety to international environmental educator, transforming a weakness into a career.

The seminar will explore the different sustainability themes necessary in education, developing different levels of green skills for curriculums, how small actions implemented by many can make a difference and culminating with the Sustainable development goals looking after People, Planet and Profit.

While environmental sustainability is the overarching theme of the seminar, it will also explore social justice as a vehicle to support climate action, how humans partake in behavioural change and what personal responsibility means for climate action.

Raquel Noboa – ICET Manuscript

Shairing Green Journeys

Author: Raquel Noboa

Abstract

First of all thank you so much to the conference organizers for asking me to speak today. I am really grateful to have the opportunity to speak to you all and I hope my personal journey helps some of you in one way or another.

I am going to start by playing you a short video I put together after the IPCC released their 5th report in September 2021. the IPCC is the group of UN scientist that work together to inform us of the potential risks we face due to climate change.

Video

How did the first part of the video made you feel? Anxious for the possible future that lies ahead? or hopeful for the changes we can make? O perhaps it didn't bother you at all? and that's ok too. I use to feel anxious about climate change but I have learnt how to turn fear into action, and it is my mission to help others do the same.

Just to tell you a little bit about myself, my name is Raquel Noboa, I am the founder of Fifty Shades greener and I am originally from Spain.

My own career up until 2017 was in Hospitality. To be honest I kind of fell into Hospitality by pure chance. I was 17 years old when my dad offered me a one way ticket to wherever I wanted to go and destiny has it that a week later I landed in Shannon, in the west of Ireland. I had no English at the time and so my only option was to clean bedrooms as a housekeeping assistant for my first year in Ireland, which was a shock to my system.

My immediate family are all academics, my mum is a doctor, my dad a psychologist turned politician and my sister is a marine biologist. When my parents asked me what I wanted to be when I grew up, I literally had no idea, two things I did know, that I wanted to be challenged by my career but that I also wanted to have fun at my job everyday. Needless to say they all thought I was crazy, or lazy, or a mix of both.

Ive never been a person that learned through books or conventional educational methods. Back when I was young, I felt inferior and not good enough because I learnt in a different way than my family members.

I have carried those feelings of inferiority pretty much my entire adult life, I always felt that I had failed on my education. But I was blessed to fall into Hospitality the way I did, all of a sudden I found that place in the world where I could learn by doing, I could learn by watching others doing their job and it led me to have an amazing career with many different managerial positions around the world.

It was 2012 when I started learning about sustainability. Back then, Climate Change was not spoken about as often as it is now by regular people like me, at the time I thought that carbon emissions and greenhouse gases were things that only scientist and governments argued about.

Unfortunately, I had already experienced firsthand what nature can do to humanity. I was working in the Maldives in 2004 when a Tsunami hit the Indian ocean on the 26th of December, destroying so many lives in just a few minutes.

From that day on I suffered from Eco anxiety for more than a decade, but of course at the time I did not know what it was, which makes you think you are a bit crazy on top feeling anxious and that is not a good combination.

My turning point was when I was working at Hotel Doolin in the West of Ireland and I learnt how to measure our business carbon emissions. This is when I realized that if I could measure those emissions, I could also manage them and most important, I could reduce them. It then became my life's mission to learn more about sustainability and I started creating the 50 step programme for environmental sustainability in Hospitality, so I could teach other people how to measure, manage and reduce their environmental impact.

Knowledge is powerful, most important, it is empowering. My eco anxiety started to get better, because I felt there was something I could do about Climate Change, however small that contribution might be. If I reduced my workplace carbon emissions, I was finally doing my best for the planet we all share, and that made me feel powerful within my own life.

In 2017 I finally took the plunge, and I founded Fifty Shades Greener as an environmental education company, and my life mission became to teach others what I had learned on my own Green Journey.

I personally started my green journey by reducing 3 resources, 3 things that every person and every business in the world can manage better, that is the energy and water that we use, and the waste we produce.

I was born in a country where electricity & water was readily available to me. I didn't have to make any effort to obtain these two resources, because I could flick a switch or open a tap and there they were. I also didn't have to think about waste, because I put it in a bin outside and it disappears as by a magic trick.

What we don't see, is that in order to produce that electricity for our homes and buildings, we are burning fossil fuels.

What we don't see is that when we open a water tap to brush our teeth, there are 1.7 billion people in the planet suffering from water scarcity.

What we don't see, is that when our bins are taken away, they are dumped into landfills together with the other 2 billion tons of waste generated around the world every year.

In many parts of the world, we have become societies of resource over use, and we have lost the connection between our own use of those resources, and the damage their causing on the environment.

I saw this infographic on social media last month and I found it very relevant to the some of the problems we have. It simply explains how the blame game is one of the reason why humanity is not acting fast enough to stop climate change, the public blames corporations for making too much stuff but corporations blame the public for buying all the stuff they make. Corporations and the public blame the government for not creating policies and laws to stop harmful activities and governments blame corporations and the public because they want to make them happy to be re-elected again. And so the blame game keeps passing responsibility from one group to another resulting in no real change.

The key to change this vicious circle is Education.

Education can ensure that our future leaders, business owners and individuals of society have a proper understanding of sustainable development, taking personal responsibility for their own actions without looking around to blame others.

Let me show you a practical example of the things I learnt about environmental sustainability within my workplace.

I used to do a lot of early shifts in my time as a Hotel Manager, and I realised that our breakfast chef use to arrive every morning at 6am, and turn every single machine in the kitchen on, even those machines that he would not use until later. When I asked him about it, he said that was his routine, what he had done all his life as a chef, he would turn everything on ready for a busy day ahead. And quite honestly, how could you blame him? He had never seen our electricity or energy bills, and nobody had ever told him any different. I also found out, that our main oven used 38Kwh of electricity and that our electricity unit price was 0.40 cent per hour. So if we were to turn off that oven for just for one extra hour

a day, everyday, we would reduce our electricity use by nearly 14,000 kw, reducing 4.8 tonnes of CO2 from our emissions, which would save us over €5,500 in one year. This was just one machine, off for an extra hour a day, which may seem like a really small thing to do, generating really big results.

Of course I sat down with the head chef and we looked at all equipment individually, their kwh rating, when were machines really needed etc. We establish new standards of procedure and trained our chefs on how to use energy efficiently. That small change allowed us to generate savings of over €10,000 in one year. We became Energy efficient by simply changing our team's behaviour.

Within 2 years of the start of my green programme at Hotel Doolin we had reduced our energy use by 30%, waste by 40% and water by 25%, only by implementing simple systems and processes to change our teams behaviour around their use of utilities. Imagine what those savings meant to our business bottom line. 5 years later Hotel Doolin became the first carbon neutral hotel in Ireland and established itself as the Hotel of choice for the green traveller market increasing their bookings by 40%

When we look at sustainability from this example we can start identifying possible motivators for individuals to engage with education for sustainable development. For some

it is the ethical thing to do, to do the right thing and protect our planet so that the future generations have the same opportunities as we had

for other people the motivator might be financial, learn how to generate cost savings and have efficiently run businesses that maximize their use of resources and materials to add profit to their bottom line. For many years, the narrative in business was that sustainability would cost the organization a lot of money, but I have just demonstrated the opposite with our energy efficiency example.

and for other people their motivator to engage with education for sustainable development is to advance their career and their job opportunities for the future green economy which will require Green Skills at all levels of an organization.

Over the past 5 years I have built a team of 8 people, we now work with CEOs, governments, businesses, colleges and universities upskilling to become resource efficient. We are also creating qualifications at all levels of education. In 2021 we started working with secondary school students, who at the age of 15 are now able to measure and reduce their home's carbon emissions and feel empowered to make changes to their own lives. What's most important for me, is that our programmes provide action based learning, to suit students like me, but also because true Sustainable development will not be achieved by rehearsing books or understanding learning outcomes, it will be achieved by society taking action.

We have helped educational agencies and governments to agree on a definition of Green Skills, but also to identify the different levels of green skills necessary to educate society

We see 3 clear levels:

Level 1 – awareness. These are skills to raise awareness of everyone, everywhere. Green Skills level 1 need to be embedded as soon as possible onto all programmes of study and at all levels of education, because many people taking 1 simple action for climate, can provide big results as we saw with our chefs earlier.

Level 2 – specific skills. They move from awareness to more specific skills, like been able to audit energy needs, developing standards of procedure, action plans, etc. These are the skills that sustainability managers will need for every industry in the coming years.

And finally level 3 – highly specialised skills which concentrate on specialised jobs like installing solar panels, maintaining wind turbines and other renewable sources industry jobs.

We all know the 17 sustainable development goals. They are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all addressing the global challenges we face.

When I work with the goals I like to divide them into two groups, the goals on the left address environmental challenges, and the goals on the right social challenges. Unfortunately, and because of the imminent threat of climate change, we are putting a lot more emphasis on achieving our environmental goals. But social sustainability is just as important as environmental sustainability.

Maslow hierarchy of needs is used to study how humans partake in behavioral motivation. People need to feel safe in order to realize their potential. their basic needs have to be covered, food, water, warmth, feeling safe...Unless we strive to achieve social justice, we have very little chance of making the shift in mentality needed for sustainable development.

When it comes to a shift of mindset it all goes back to the 3 Ps. People, planet and profit, but in that exact order. If we look after people, we stand a better chance they will support the planet, and in turn our business profit. But there is a very important P missing to achieve sustainable development. Peace. In times of conflict, People, Planet and Profit become secondary, Climate change will be addressed unless we have peace.

As educators, one of our biggest roles is to prepare students for their future jobs. When I think of the jobs of tomorrow I see 3 clear categories

Climate adaptation, how is the private sector going to adapt to the possible effects of climate change and what jobs will be necessary to address this new business need?

Climate mitigation what jobs are required to ensure the private sector reduced greenhouse gas emissions and renewable sources, what jobs are necessary to ensure we can provide 100 renewable energy for our country's energy needs?

But part from this categories, sustainability and climate action needs to become the 4th functional skill, every Job is a green job A brick layer should know how he can maximise the materials he is using as much as a CEO needs to know how social sustainability practices improve efficiency in the workforce.

For us at Fifty Shades Greener, we believe that sustainability is a life journey that starts in primary education. During those early years we need to connect children to nature to promote empathy for all species and the natural environment. Empathy and kindness are the two most important attitudes we can foment on those early years. in Secondary education students start to critically analyse different parts of their lives and the world they live in, we need to present the huge problem that's climate change but also the solutions, the power of individuals taking collective action, demystifying carbon emissions and greenhouse gases and outlining the strain that the use of materials puts on the environment.

One very important point is that as educators, particularly of the younger generations, we need to lead by example, implement environmental management systems to reduce the impact that the school building has on the planet should be a key piece of education for sustainable development. We start within so that students, teachers and staff of our schools and training centres are involved on the green journey of the building they use every day.

moving on to adult education, the FET sector needs to include green skills level 1 awareness into all programmes of study. We have just very recently started this process in Ireland where a short sustainability module is been introduced to all programmes, we are raising the awareness of our future hairdressers, bus drivers, and every job for the future. But we also need to develop programmes dedicated to sustainability, green skills level 2, so that students can see career pathways to become sustainability managers of the future.

Lastly at university level we need to develop programmes of study for green skills levels 2 and 3, and of course once again leading by example and ensure our colleges and universities have a NetZero policy and strategy.

The overarching themes we can include in education for sustainable development are

For environmental sustainability: Climate change, greenhouse gases and carbon emissions management, resource efficiency, the circular economy, and the natural environment

for social sustainability we can include social justice, the Sustainable development agenda, equality, diversity, ethics, peace and collaboration

And how do we teach these subjects? Well I believe everyone has their own teaching style, but what works really well for me is action based learning. The theory is important, but the end goal is to ensure every individual understands how to take action for sustainable development. We also need to demonstrate that small changes can have big results when adopted by millions of people, the concept of collective action. Something really important to me is to listen, listen to our students, their concerns but also their ideas, because sustainability advances everyday, there are solutions already to most of our problems and sometimes it is our own students that might have the right answers. And so it all comes down to collaboration. There is no room for competition, education for sustainable development needs to be a collaboration of the private and the public sector, teachers and students, experts and learners, so that together we can build a future that is fair and better for everyone, everywhere.

A young climate activist from Australia once said: Climate change is not your responsibility, as it is outside of your control, what is your responsibility are all the things within your control.” And I found this statement to be very powerful because it reminds us all, that we all have the power to do better within our own lives.

Our lives and the things we do everyday, have an effect on the environment in some way. Every time we turn on a light, we are using energy and producing carbon emissions, every time we buy something, anything! that product has carbon emissions associated with it, and it will also become waste at some point.

Our behavior matters, our behavior has an impact on the planet, and we as individuals, are the only people in charge of our own behavior.

Let's look at an example of the ripple effect

Let's imagine that I decide to stop buying single use plastic items forever. These small decisions will reduce my waste production immediately. Now my mum, my dad, my colleague, my friend and my partner decide to do the same thing. By changing my behaviour, I have changed 5 people's behaviours also.

Next 5 of their parents, friends, colleagues and partners decide to do the same, 25 people's behaviours have become more sustainable.

From here, 125 people's behaviours have become more sustainable.

And from here 625 people's behaviours have become more sustainable.

My behaviour in only 4 degrees of separation have effected 625 others.

There are many studies to back up how influential our way of thinking and actions are on others.

Be the solution you want to see. For me, this is one of the most important messages on education for sustainable development.

I am not an environmental scientist nor a climate change expert, I am simply a person that has seen first hand what nature can do to humanity, I am a person that believes we are destroying our own home and the lives of billions of people in this planet. Sustainability is not about planting trees or even saving the planet, is about saving human kind.

Thank you for taking the time to listen to me today.



**Mr. Peter
Lucantoni**

Cambridge University
Press & Assessment

Seminar Title:

“Active listening:
unlocking the five
frames.”

In this session, we will investigate the five frames of Active Listening (Rost and Wilson, 2013), with a particular emphasis on Top Down and Bottom Up frames. Examples of listening tasks will be used throughout, along with tips and techniques of how to help learners to improve their listening strategies and overcome difficulties that they face with listening. Supplementary activities to encourage active listening in interaction, such as backchannelling and repair strategies, will also be introduced.



**Dr. Hisham
AlSaghbini**

Cambridge University
Press & Assessment

Seminar Title:

“Innovative
Approaches to
Online Assessment
– Inclusive
Assessment.”

All assessments, whether formative or summative, aim to promote a positive and effective approach to students learning. Dr Hisham will share a range of innovative techniques covering important areas of learning including assessment tasks, students' engagement, and feedback loops. The session will also take a closer look into creating an inclusive assessment strategy, a common challenge that many institutions face, and give you a set of inclusive solutions for your learners.



**Dr. Stephen
C Burnage**

Mister Steve Training and
Consultancy

Seminar Title:

“The challenges of
school leadership
in 2023.”

The role of a school leader has changed significantly in recent years. In the past, school leaders were primarily responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations of a school. However, in today's world, school leaders are also responsible for addressing a wide range of challenges, including:

The changing needs of students, The demands of accountability, The need to innovate

This presentation will discuss each of these challenges in more detail and provide some tips for school leaders on how to overcome these challenges in their own schools. In order to meet the challenges of 2023, schools need to be innovative. This means that school leaders need to be willing to try new things and take risks. They also need to be able to think outside the box and come up with new ways to improve student learning. School leaders need to create a culture of innovation in their schools. They also need to provide teachers with the resources and support they need to be innovative.

This presentation will provide school leaders with the tools they need to address these challenges with confidence.

Stephen C Burnage – ICET Manuscript

The Challenges of school leadership in 2023

Author: Stephen C Burnage

The role of a school leader has changed significantly in recent years. In the past, school leaders were primarily responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations of a school. However, in today's world, school leaders are also responsible for addressing a wide range of challenges. In this presentation, I will focus on what I feel are the top three challenges faced by school leaders in 2023:

- The changing needs of students
- The demands of accountability
- The need to innovate.

The Changing Needs Of Students

The needs of students in schools are constantly changing, and the year 2023 is no exception. In today's world, students are facing a number of challenges that were not present just a few years ago. These challenges include:

- The rise of social media,
- the increasing importance of STEM education, and
- the need for students to be more adaptable and resilient.

Let's consider each of these in turn.

The rise of social media

One of the most significant changes that has occurred in recent years is the rise of social media. Social media has become an integral part of many students' lives, and it can have a significant impact on their education.

Social media – a tool for good

On the one hand, social media can be a great way for students to connect with their peers, learn about new topics, and share their own ideas.

Social media can be a powerful tool for supporting learning in the classroom. It can be used to connect students with each other, with teachers, and with experts from around the world. It can also be used to share resources, collaborate on projects, and create a more engaging and interactive learning environment.

Here are some specific ways that teachers can use social media to support learning:

- Connect students with each other. Social media can be used to create online communities where students can connect with each other, share ideas, and collaborate on projects. This can help students feel more connected to their classmates and to the learning process. For example, a teacher could create a class Twitter account to share news and updates about the class, or they could use a social media platform like Edmodo to create a virtual classroom where students can interact with each other and with the teacher.
- Connect students with teachers. Social media can be used to create a more personal connection between teachers and students. Teachers can use social media to share updates about their classes, to answer student questions, and to provide feedback on student work. For example, a teacher could share links to educational videos on YouTube, or they could post questions about a current event on Twitter and ask students to share their thoughts.
- Connect students with experts. Social media can be used to connect students with experts from around the world. This can give students the opportunity to learn from people who are passionate about their subject matter and who have a wealth of knowledge to share.
- Share resources. Social media can be used to share resources with students, such as articles, videos, and websites. This can help students find information that is relevant to their studies and that can help them learn more effectively.
- Collaborate on projects. Social media can be used to collaborate on projects with students from other schools or even from other countries. This can help students develop their teamwork skills and learn how to work with people from different cultures. For example, a teacher could create a group on Google Classroom for students to work on a group project together, or they could use a social media platform like Padlet to create a collaborative wall where students can share their ideas and resources.

- Create a more engaging and interactive learning environment. Social media can be used to create a more engaging and interactive learning environment. Teachers can use social media to create polls, surveys, and quizzes to assess student understanding. They can also use social media to share photos, videos, and other multimedia content to make their lessons more interesting and memorable.
- Use social media to assess student learning. Social media can be a great way for teachers to assess student learning. Teachers can use social media to ask students questions, to have students' complete tasks, and to provide feedback on student work. For example, a teacher could ask students questions about a lesson on Twitter, or they could have students complete a quiz on Kahoot!

Overall, social media can be a powerful tool for supporting learning in the classroom. When used effectively, it can help students connect with each other, with teachers, and with experts from around the world. It can also help students find resources, collaborate on projects, and create a more engaging and interactive learning environment.

Social media – a problem waiting to happen?

On the other hand, social media can also be a distraction in the classroom and can lead to cyberbullying. Students may be tempted to check their social media accounts during class, which can lead to them missing important information or instructions. They may also be tempted to engage in social media conversations during class, which can disrupt the learning environment for everyone. In addition, social media can be a source of cyberbullying. Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place online or through text messages. It can include sending mean or threatening messages, posting embarrassing photos or videos, or spreading rumours online. Cyberbullying can have a devastating impact on students, leading to depression, anxiety, and even suicide.

Here are some tips for educators on how to deal with social media distractions and cyberbullying in the classroom:

- **Set clear expectations for students about when and how they can use social media.** Make it clear that social media is not allowed during class time, and that students should not use it to bully or harass others.
- **Monitor students' social media use.** This can be done by checking their phones or computers, or by using social media monitoring software.
- **Talk to students about the dangers of cyberbullying.** Educate them about what cyberbullying is, and how to deal with it if they are being bullied.
- **Create a safe and supportive classroom environment.** This means creating a classroom where students feel comfortable speaking up if they are being bullied.

- **Encourage students to report cyberbullying to a trusted adult.** This could be a teacher, a parent, or another adult to whom they feel comfortable talking.

By following these tips, educators can help to create a safe and productive learning environment for all students.

The increasing importance of STEM education

Another major change that is affecting students in schools today is the increasing importance of STEM education. STEM stands for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. These subjects are becoming increasingly important in today's economy, and students who are proficient in STEM subjects are more likely to succeed in college and in the workforce.

A strong STEM education can help students develop the critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity skills they need to succeed in today's rapidly changing world. STEM education can also help students develop a passion for learning and a sense of wonder about the world around them.

In the 2023 classroom, STEM education is more important than ever before. The world is becoming increasingly complex, and students need to be equipped with the skills they need to solve the problems of the future. STEM education can help students develop these skills and prepare them for success in college and in the workforce.

The benefits of STEM

There are many benefits to STEM education. STEM education can help students:

- Develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
- Learn to think creatively.
- Become more innovative.
- Develop a passion for learning.
- Gain the skills they need to succeed in college and in the workforce.

Using STEM in the classroom

There are many ways to incorporate STEM education into the classroom. Here are a few ideas:

- Use hands-on activities and experiments.
- Incorporate real-world problems into lessons.
- Use technology to enhance instruction.
- Invite guest speakers from STEM fields.
- Partner with local businesses and organizations

Of course, teaching STEM subjects doesn't mean that we have to limit STEM learning to Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics lessons. Here are some examples of how STEM can be integrated across the curriculum:

Integrating STEM into English Language lessons

One way to integrate STEM into English Language lessons is to have students write about STEM topics. For example, students could write about the science behind a particular invention, the engineering challenges of building a bridge, or the math involved in designing a video game. This type of writing assignment can help students to develop their critical thinking and problem-solving skills, as well as their writing skills.

Another way to integrate STEM into English Language lessons is to have students read about STEM topics. For example, students could read about the life of a famous scientist, the history of a particular technology, or the latest research in a STEM field. This type of reading assignment can help students to learn about STEM topics in a more engaging way, and it can also help them to develop their research and comprehension skills.

Integrating STEM into Social Studies

One way to integrate STEM into Social Studies is to have students use STEM skills to solve problems related to social studies topics. For example, students could use their engineering skills to design a sustainable city, or they could use their math skills to track the spread of a disease. This type of problem-solving can help students to develop their critical thinking and problem-solving skills, as well as their understanding of social studies topics.

Another way to integrate STEM into Social Studies is to have students use STEM tools to learn about social studies topics. For example, students could use a virtual reality simulation to experience life in another time period, or they could use a data visualization tool to track the changes in a population over time. This type of technology can help students to learn about social studies topics in a more engaging and interactive way.

By incorporating STEM education into the classroom, educators can help students develop the skills they need to succeed in today's world.

The need for students to be more adaptable and resilient.

Students in schools today need to be more adaptable and resilient than ever before. The world is changing at a rapid pace, and students need to be able to adapt to these changes. They also need to be able to bounce back from setbacks and challenges.

In today's ever-changing world, it is more important than ever for students to be adaptable and resilient. School leaders can play a key role in developing these essential skills in their students.

Here are a few tips for school leaders on how to develop adaptability and resilience in their students:

- **Create a culture of learning and growth.** A culture of learning and growth is one where students are encouraged to take risks, make mistakes, and learn from their experiences. This type of environment helps students to develop a growth mindset, which is the belief that intelligence can be developed through effort.
- **Provide opportunities for students to learn from failure.** Failure is a natural part of life, and it is an important opportunity for learning. School leaders can help students to learn from failure by providing them with opportunities to reflect on their mistakes and develop strategies for improvement.
- **Teach students how to manage stress.** Stress is a normal part of life, but it can be harmful if it is not managed effectively. School leaders can help students to manage stress by teaching them relaxation techniques, such as deep breathing and meditation.
- **Help students to develop positive coping mechanisms.** When students face challenges, it is important for them to have positive coping mechanisms. School leaders can help students to develop positive coping mechanisms by teaching them how to problem-solve, set goals, and ask for help when they need it.
- **Celebrate student successes.** When students succeed, it is important to celebrate their accomplishments. This will help students to build confidence and resilience.

By following these tips, school leaders can help students to develop the adaptability and resilience they need to succeed in today's world.

Summary: The changing needs of our students

In order to meet the changing needs of students in schools, educators need to be flexible and innovative. They need to find ways to incorporate social media into the classroom in a positive way, and they need to find ways to make STEM education more engaging and relevant for students. They also need to create a supportive environment where students feel safe to take risks and learn from their mistakes.

Here are some specific examples of how educators can meet the changing needs of students in schools:

- **Incorporate social media into the classroom in a positive way.** Educators can use social media to connect with students outside of the classroom, to provide additional learning opportunities, and to promote collaboration. For example, teachers can create a class Twitter account to share news and updates about the class, or they can use a social media platform like Edmodo to create a virtual classroom where students can interact with each other and with the teacher.
- **Make STEM education more engaging and relevant for students.** Educators can make STEM education more engaging and relevant for students by using hands-on activities, by incorporating real-world problems into their lessons, and by using technology to enhance their instruction. For example, teachers can take their students on field trips to science museums or engineering firms, or they can use virtual reality simulations to give students a taste of what it's like to work in a STEM field.
- **Create a supportive environment where students feel safe to take risks and learn from their mistakes.** Educators can create a supportive environment where students feel safe to take risks and learn from their mistakes by establishing a positive classroom climate, by providing regular feedback, and by celebrating student successes. For example, teachers can create a "no judgment zone" in their classroom where students feel comfortable sharing their ideas, even if they're not sure if they're right. They can also provide students with regular feedback on their work, both positive and negative, so that they can learn from their mistakes and improve. Finally, they can celebrate student successes, both big and small, to help students feel good about themselves and their accomplishments.

The changing needs of students in schools are a challenge, but they are also an opportunity for educators to be creative and innovative. By meeting the needs of students, educators can help them succeed in school and in life.

Of course, 2023 leadership is not just about our students, it is also about leading in a culture of accountability.

The demands of accountability

School leader accountability has become a key focus in education policy in recent years. There is a growing consensus that school leaders play a critical role in student achievement, and that they should be held accountable for the performance of their schools.

Approaches to leader accountability

There are a number of different approaches to school leader accountability.

One approach is to use examination results to measure school leader performance. This approach has been criticized for being too simplistic, and for not taking into account the many factors that can affect student achievement.

Another approach to school leader accountability is to triangulate a variety of measures, including student achievement, teacher quality, and school climate. This approach is more comprehensive, but it can be more difficult to implement.

Regardless of the approach used, school leader accountability should be fair and equitable. School leaders should be held accountable for the performance of their schools, but they should also be given the resources and support they need to be successful.

The benefits of positive accountability

Here are some of the benefits of school leader accountability:

- **It can help to improve student achievement.** When school leaders are held accountable for the performance of their schools, they are more likely to focus on improving student learning.
- **It can help to attract and retain high-quality school leaders.** When school leaders know that they will be held accountable for their performance, they are more likely to choose a career in education.
- **It can help to improve school culture.** When school leaders are held accountable for the performance of their schools, they are more likely to create a positive and productive school culture.

The challenges of accountability

Here are some of the challenges of school leader accountability:

- **It can be difficult to measure school leader performance.** There are many factors that can affect student achievement, and it can be difficult to isolate the impact of school leaders.
- **It can be unfair to hold school leaders accountable for factors beyond their control.** For example, school leaders may not be able to control the socioeconomic status of their students.
- **It can create a culture of fear and mistrust among school leaders.** When school leaders are constantly under pressure to perform, they may be less likely to take risks and innovate.

Overall, school leader accountability is an important tool for improving student achievement. However, it is important to use accountability in a fair and equitable way, and to be aware of the challenges associated with this approach. However, we hold leaders to account, we need to be aware of the demands that this accountability can bring.

The demands of accountability

School leader accountability is a complex and multifaceted issue. There are a number of different demands that are placed on school leaders in terms of accountability, and these demands can vary depending on the context.

Some of the key demands of school leader accountability include:

- Improving student achievement. School leaders are expected to improve student achievement, and this is often the primary focus of accountability measures.
- Closing achievement gaps. School leaders are also expected to close achievement gaps between different groups of students, such as students from different socioeconomic backgrounds or students with different learning disabilities.
- Providing a safe and orderly learning environment. School leaders are expected to provide a safe and orderly learning environment for all students.
- Ensuring that all students have access to a high-quality education. School leaders are expected to ensure that all students have access to a high-quality education, regardless of their background or circumstances.
- Being transparent with the public about school performance. School leaders are expected to be transparent with the public about school performance, and to provide regular updates on student achievement and other key metrics.

These are just some of the demands that are placed on school leaders in terms of accountability. It is important to note that these demands can vary depending on the context. For example, school leaders in city schools may face different challenges than school leaders in village schools.

Tackling accountability – practical strategies

There are a number of ways that school leaders can tackle the demands of accountability. Some of the key strategies include:

- Developing a strong school improvement plan. A school improvement plan is a roadmap for improving student achievement. It should be developed in collaboration with all stakeholders, and it should be based on evidence-based practices.

Here are the steps involved in developing a school improvement plan:

1. Identify the school's needs. The first step is to identify the school's needs. This can be done by collecting data on student achievement, attendance, behaviour, and other factors.
2. Set goals. Once the school's needs have been identified, the next step is to set goals. These goals should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time bound.
3. Develop strategies. The next step is to develop strategies for achieving the goals that have been set. These strategies should be based on evidence-based practices.
4. Implement the plan. Once the strategies have been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This will require the cooperation of all stakeholders, including teachers, parents, and community members.
5. Evaluate the plan. The final step is to evaluate the plan. This will involve collecting data on student achievement and other factors to determine whether the plan is working. If the plan is not working, it may need to be revised.

Here are some tips for developing a successful school improvement plan:

- Get input from all stakeholders. The school improvement plan should be developed in collaboration with all stakeholders, including teachers, parents, and community members. This will ensure that the plan is supported by everyone involved.
- Make the plan specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time bound. The goals of the school improvement plan should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time bound. This will make it easier to track progress and determine whether the plan is working.

- Base the plan on evidence-based practices. The strategies in the school improvement plan should be based on evidence-based practices. This means that they should be supported by research and have been shown to be effective in improving student achievement.
- Be flexible and willing to make changes. The school improvement plan should be flexible and adaptable. This means that it should be able to be changed as needed to ensure that it is effective.
- Communicate with stakeholders. It is important to communicate with stakeholders throughout the development and implementation of the school improvement plan. This will help to ensure that everyone is aware of the plan and that they are supportive of it.
- Implementing effective teaching pedagogy. School leaders should ensure that teachers are implementing effective instructional practices in their classrooms. This includes providing teachers with professional development opportunities and access to high-quality resources.

How do school leaders do this? In order to do this, school leaders should:

- Be clear about your expectations for teachers. What do you want teachers to do in their classrooms? What are the most important things you want students to learn?
- Provide teachers with the resources they need to be successful. This includes access to high-quality curriculum materials, professional development opportunities, and other resources.
- Create a supportive and collaborative environment for teachers. This will help teachers feel comfortable taking risks and trying new things.
- Celebrate teacher successes. This will help to motivate teachers and keep them engaged in their work.
- Creating a positive school climate. A positive school climate is one where students feel safe, supported, and respected. School leaders can create a positive school climate by promoting a culture of collaboration and trust.

So, how can school leaders do this? School leaders can promote a culture of collaboration and trust by:

1. Tip 1: Be a visionary leader.

Visionary leaders are able to see the big picture and set a clear direction for their schools. They are not afraid to think freely and produce new ideas. If you want to be a successful school leader, you need to be a visionary.

2. Tip 2: Be a risk-taker.

Innovation requires risk-taking. If you are not willing to take risks, you will never be able to innovate. Of course, you need to be careful about the risks you take, but you should not be afraid to try new things.

3. Tip 3: Be a collaborator.

Innovation is often the result of collaboration. No one person has all the answers, so it is important to get input from others. When you collaborate with others, you can pool your resources and ideas to produce better solutions.

4. Tip 4: Be a learner.

The world is constantly changing, so it is important to be a lifelong learner. If you want to be a successful school leader, you need to be constantly learning and growing. There are many ways to learn, such as reading, attending conferences, and taking online courses.

5. Tip 5: Be a communicator.

Communication is essential for innovation. You need to be able to communicate your vision to others, and you need to be able to listen to feedback. If you are not a good communicator, you will have a hard time innovating.

6. Tip 6: Be a motivator.

Innovation requires motivation. You need to be able to motivate others to follow your vision and to take risks. If you can motivate others, you will be more likely to be successful.

7. Tip 7: Be a celebrater.

Celebrating success is important for innovation. When people are successful, they are more likely to continue taking risks and trying new things. Make sure to celebrate the successes of your staff, students, and community members.

8. Tip 8: Use technology to your advantage.

Technology can be a powerful tool for innovation. There are many ways to use technology to improve teaching and learning, such as using online resources, interactive whiteboards, and mobile devices.

9. Tip 9: Be open to feedback.

It is important to be open to feedback from students, parents, staff, and community members. Feedback can help you to identify areas where you can improve.

10. Tip 10: Be persistent.

Innovation takes time and effort. Don't get discouraged if you don't see results immediately. Keep working hard and eventually you will see success.

By following these tips, you can become a more innovative school leader. Innovation is essential for schools in 2023. If you want your school to be successful, you need to be innovative.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the challenges of school leadership in 2023 are many and varied. However, with the right skills and mindset, school leaders can overcome these challenges and make a real difference in the lives of their students.

School leaders need to be visionary, risk-takers, collaborators, learners, communicators, motivators, and celebrators. They need to be able to see the big picture, take risks, work with others, learn new things, communicate effectively, motivate others, and celebrate success.

If school leaders can do all of these things, they will be well-positioned to lead their schools into the future and prepare students for success in 2023 and beyond.

Thank you for your time.

Find Out More

Effective School Leadership in Challenging Times: A Review of the Literature by John MacBeath and Peter Gronn (2006)

Leadership for Learning: Transforming Schools in the 21st Century by David Hargreaves and Andy Hargreaves (2006)

Leading in a Complex World: The Theory and Practice of School Leadership by Geoff Southworth (2009)

The Challenges of School Leadership: Leading Schools in a Changing World by David Hopkins (2011)

School Leadership: A Practical Guide by Sue Swaffield (2012)

About Steve Burnage

Steve Burnage FCCT FRSA M. Ed B. Mus NPQH PGCE is a Fellow of the Chartered College of Teachers (the highest award that can be bestowed in a teacher in the UK), a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, an international education consultant, inspector of schools and author.

Steve has over 35 years' experience of successful teaching and school leadership and is proud to include government ministries of education, The British Council, The International baccalaureate and Cambridge University Press and Assessment amongst his many and varied clients.

Steve is currently working with Marshall Cavendish Education on the publication of a range of interactive school leadership training materials.

During 2023, Steve will be travelling to work with school leaders and teachers in the UAE, Oman, Uzbekistan, the USA, India, Bangladesh, Bosnia, Hungary, Portugal, Mongolia, and Albania; as well as leading workshops online and providing coaching and mentoring to school leaders across the world.

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Seminar Title:

“Fostering Critical Thinking and Raising Proficient Readers in the Digital World.”

Students' use of the Internet continues to increase while the opportunity to learn skills in school to cope with the “information bombardment” is far from required levels. PISA data shows that 15-year-olds increasingly read online to fulfil information needs (e.g. online news versus newspapers). “The massive information flow that characterises the digital era demands that readers be able to distinguish between fact and opinion, and learn strategies to detect biased information and malicious content such as phishing emails or fake news.” (Suarez-Alvarez, J. (2021), “Are 15-year-olds prepared to deal with fake news and misinformation?”, PISA in Focus, No. 113, OECD Publishing, Paris) The report suggests that “Education systems with a higher proportion of students who were taught whether information is subjective or biased were more likely to distinguish fact from opinion in the PISA reading assessment...”

In this regard, schools and teachers are more than ever expected to teach critical thinking skills to equip students with abilities to question, criticize, analyze, and synthesize any kind of information presented to them. This, without any doubt, cannot be achieved in classrooms in which the teacher is the only source of information, and students memorize all the information offered to them to reproduce it in the exams. This presentation will explore student-centered teaching approaches and methodologies that will foster critical thinking in an interactive classroom atmosphere.

Fostering Critical Thinking and Raising Proficient Readers in the Digital World

Sercan Oz

Abstract

Students’ use of the Internet continues to increase while the opportunity to learn skills in school to cope with the “information bombardment” is far from required levels. PISA data shows that 15-year-olds increasingly read online to fulfil information needs (e.g. online news versus newspapers). “The massive information flow that characterises the digital era demands that readers be able to distinguish between fact and opinion, and learn strategies to detect biased information and malicious content such as phishing emails or fake news.” (Suarez-Alvarez, J. (2021), “Are 15-year-olds prepared to deal with fake news and misinformation?”, PISA in Focus, No. 113, OECD Publishing, Paris) The report suggests that “Education systems with a higher proportion of students who were taught whether information is subjective or biased were more likely to distinguish fact from opinion in the PISA reading assessment...”

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What does PISA Data say?

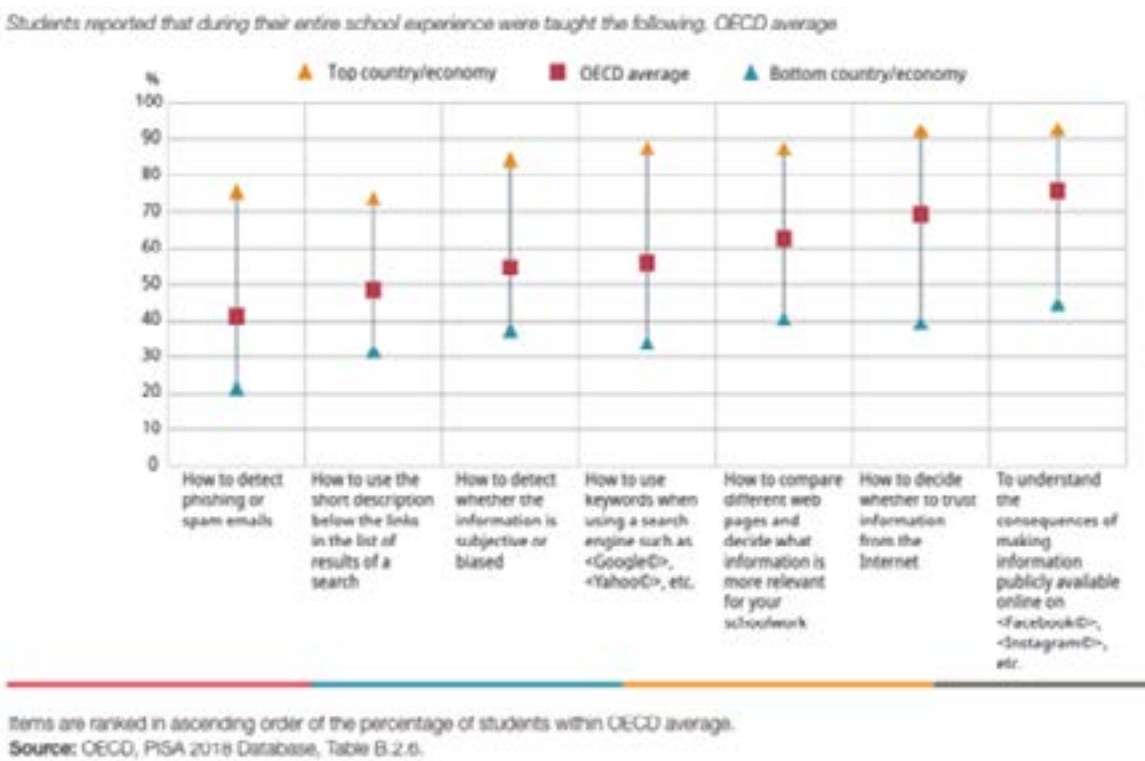
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An average of 54% of students in OECD countries reported being trained at school on how to recognise whether information is biased or not. (Suarez-Alvarez, J. (2021), “Are 15-year-olds prepared to deal with fake news and misinformation?”, PISA in Focus, No. 113, OECD Publishing, Paris).



Literacy and digital literacy

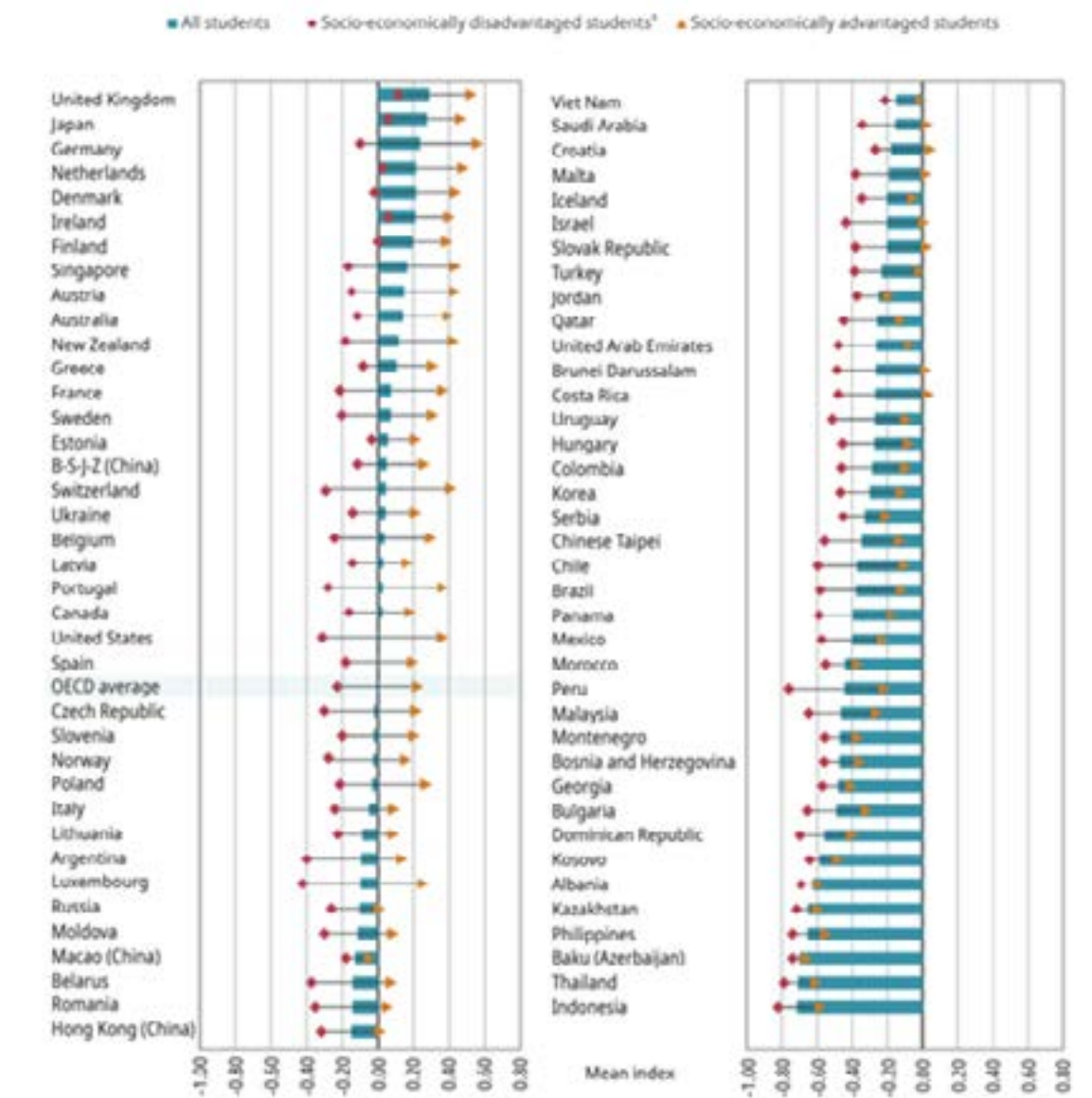
In the contemporary digital age, the imperative of imparting digital literacy within the educational curriculum cannot be overstated. As highlighted by Paté-Cornell and Travis Trammell in their research conducted at Stanford University, there exists substantial empirical evidence indicating that vulnerable demographics, such as the elderly, the youth, and those with lower levels of education, are disproportionately susceptible to the pernicious influence of fake news. Moreover, the ominous projection that "artificial intelligence will turbocharge fake news in the years ahead" underscores the urgent need to equip students with the necessary skills to discern the veracity of online information. In this context, the cultivation of autonomous and advanced reading skills emerges as a pivotal educational objective. These skills encompass the capacity to navigate through the intricate landscape of digital information, adeptly manage ambiguity, and critically assess diverse viewpoints. By fostering such competencies, educational institutions can empower students to not only safeguard themselves against misinformation but also contribute to the promotion of a more informed and resilient society in an era characterized by the proliferation of digital content and disinformation.



False /Fake News! Not only a temptation or a habit.

Empirical studies have shown that classroom interventions aimed at developing students’ assessment of information reliability are effective in improving students’ critical thinking when comprehending multiple documents. (Ana Pérez, Anna Potocki, Marc Stadtler, Mônica Macedo-Rouet, Johanna Paul, Ladislao Salmerón, Jean-François Rouet, “Fostering

teenagers’ assessment of information reliability: Effects of a classroom intervention focused on critical source dimensions, Learning and Instruction,” Volume 58, 2018,) This finding is particularly pertinent in the context of addressing susceptibility to fake news, as it underscores that the interest in and belief in fake news are not solely products of personal temptation or habitual behavior. Rather, they are also intricately linked to individuals’ levels of education and their capacity to cope with misinformation. By fostering critical thinking skills and equipping students with the ability to evaluate multiple information sources, these educational interventions play a pivotal role in empowering individuals to navigate the complex and often deceptive digital information landscape. Integrating such educational initiatives within school curricula becomes essential in not only enhancing students’ ability to discern the credibility of information but also in building a more resilient and informed society in the face of the challenges posed by fake news.



Students’ knowledge of reading strategies for assessing the credibility of sources, by socio-economic status.

Critical thinking is critical

Critical thinking is the process of actively conceptualizing, analyzing, and applying the information gathered through observation, experience, or reflection. It relies on rationality and reasoning. Critical thinking is the ability to find solutions on the basis of evaluation, logic, and evidence.

Schools and teachers are more than ever expected to teach critical thinking skills to equip students with the ability to question, criticize, analyze, and synthesize any kind of information presented to them.

This, without any doubt, cannot be achieved in classrooms in which the teacher is the only source of information, and students memorize all the information offered to them to reproduce it in the exams.



Teaching critical thinking skills in the classroom

Less teacher talk, more student voice

Teaching critical thinking skills in the classroom necessitates a shift from traditional teacher-centered instruction towards a more student-centric approach. This transformation involves reducing the dominance of "teacher talk" and creating opportunities for "student talk." Empowering students to express their thoughts, ask questions, and engage in meaningful dialogue not only fosters a collaborative learning environment but also promotes the development of critical thinking skills. By lessening the emphasis on teacher monologues and adopting a facilitative role, educators can allow students the space to explore ideas, challenge assumptions, and construct their own knowledge. In this context, lesson planning should not solely revolve around delivering content but also focus on facilitating active learning experiences that encourage inquiry, analysis, and reflection. By prioritizing learning over teaching, educators can nurture the growth of critical thinkers who are not only receptive to knowledge but are also capable of independently evaluating and synthesizing information, a vital skill in today's information-rich society.

Sample Activity: Project

In a Science Class teaching "**Water Cycle**",

- Instead of just lecturing on the topic, the teacher assigns a **project** based on the question: "**Why some countries need artificial rain and how rain seeding works?**"
- The teacher provides guidelines, scaffolds the procedure, guides the project, and monitors.
- Students present their conclusions as a group in the classroom.

Connect different ideas

In the classroom, fostering critical thinking skills hinges on the vital practice of connecting different ideas. This process involves incorporating diverse points of view and encouraging students to explore concepts from multiple perspectives. Engaging in classroom discussions and brainstorming sessions not only promotes collaborative learning but also allows students to confront contrasting viewpoints and ideas. By connecting different strands of thought, educators not only stimulate critical thinking but also help students develop a deeper understanding of complex subjects. This multifaceted approach to teaching not only enriches the educational experience but also equips students with the skills to analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information effectively, preparing them for the challenges of the modern world.

Sample Activity: Classroom Debate

In an English Class teaching "**parts of speech**", the teacher uses Classroom Debate.

- Students are put into different teams; each teams get one of the parts of speech (Team Adjective, Team Verb, etc.)
- Each team defends one aspect of a topic (For example, Team Adjective defends with reasons that adjective is the most important part of a sentence emphasizing its functions and importance)
- They do research, find reasons and ways to convince others
- They ask questions to each other
- A jury among students decides on the winners.

Students will not only collaborate and learn in a fun and interactive way, but they will also improve their critical thinking by connecting ideas.

Teach information literacy

Teaching critical thinking through information literacy is a cornerstone of empowering students in the digital age. One effective approach involves emphasizing the distinction between examples and nonexamples, where students learn to discern credible information sources from unreliable ones through source vetting. Encouraging classroom discussions on credibility, subjectivity, and objectivity while examining concrete examples and nonexamples of trusted information further sharpens critical thinking skills. Additionally, distinguishing between facts and opinions equips students with the ability to analyze content with a discerning eye, an essential skill for making informed decisions and navigating the complex landscape of information in our contemporary world. By integrating these aspects into their teaching, educators can foster a generation of students who not only consume information critically but also contribute to a more informed and discerning society.



Consistency is the key

Gen Z & Alpha like to have a voice, but they are also pragmatic. While valuing their voice, they can sometimes exhibit reluctance in classroom discussions and may attempt to conform to what they believe the teacher expects. However, this should not deter educators from implementing strategies to nurture critical thinking among these generations. Successful implementation requires a combination of careful planning and practice. Employing efficient prompts that stimulate thoughtful dialogue, modeling critical thinking through teacher-led examples, and guiding students towards independent analysis are essential components of this process. Equally important are clear instructions and well-defined expectations to provide students with a structured framework for discussion. Furthermore, offering the right incentives and rewarding active participation can motivate these tech-savvy generations to engage in critical thinking exercises, ultimately empowering them to become astute and independent thinkers in the ever-evolving information landscape.



Misconceptions and challenges

Misconceptions surrounding challenges in fostering critical thinking in the classroom often lead to less effective approaches and discouragement among teachers. For instance, teachers can prioritize finishing the book or curriculum over nurturing critical thinking. Teachers may find these student-centered approaches time-consuming and chaotic. This can hinder student engagement and result in missed opportunities for deeper learning. In fact, student-centered approaches that promote critical thinking are not barriers in front of achieving the learning objectives –that curriculum or books entail– when teachers plan for learning rather than just for teaching.

Similarly, teachers may think that these approaches and techniques are chaotic and cause poor classroom management. Learner-centered approaches that foster critical thinking do not hinder classroom management; instead, they enhance it by promoting student engagement and responsibility. When students are actively involved in their learning process, they are more likely to be motivated and well-behaved, reducing the need for strict discipline. Additionally, critical thinking skills empower students to collaborate, communicate, and resolve conflicts effectively, creating a positive classroom environment conducive to learning and cooperation.

On the other hand, expecting answers solely within a single frame limits the development of diverse perspectives and stifles creativity. In this sense, class discussions should not be limited to two-way interaction between students and the teacher. Teachers should not play the role of a confirming authority, but an encouraging facilitator.

Additionally, incentives for textbook repetition may discourage independent thought. Overlooking the importance of clear instructions and smooth transitions can create confusion and hinder critical thinking.

Assessment promoting critical thinking

Assessment guides teaching and learning, and students tend to learn in the way they are assessed.

Assessment approaches play a pivotal role in fostering critical thinking within educational settings. Notably, assessment serves as a guiding force that shapes both teaching and the way students acquire and apply knowledge. Thus, it's imperative to ensure that assessments themselves encompass and promote critical thinking skills. This can be achieved through diverse assessment methods, such as assignments, projects, and tests, which move beyond rote memorization of facts. To truly nurture critical thinking, assessments should require students to take positions, substantiate their beliefs through rigorous research, present evidence, and evaluate the credibility of sources. By aligning assessment with critical thinking objectives, educators empower students to develop the analytical and evaluative skills essential for navigating the complexities of the modern world.

Conclusion

The way we teach/educate the young generations affects their attitude to any kind of information.

We should think more seriously about the bitter question *“Are we, as teachers, the ones that make these young people get used to reproduce and share information served to them without questioning or reasoning?”*



**Mrs. Nele
Noe**

Independent
Consultant

Seminar Title:

“Preparing Gen Z
for the Real World.”

While most secondary school graduates have studied English for years in the classroom setting, they are unconfident due to lack of practice and this is a gigantic barrier to communicating in English. As English language educators, we believe it is vital that our students are equipped with the tools for success in the ‘real world’ and that our role is to facilitate students’ communication on their path to fluency. In this plenary, we will reflect on how we offer students communication opportunities and then look at how we as teachers can boost learners’ confidence to becoming global communicators in the 21st century by focusing on providing authentic language opportunities daily.



**Mr. Soran
Abubakr**

Tishk International
University

Seminar Title:

“The impact of student-engagement on students' performance.”

In our past school time, most of our teachers followed traditional methods of teaching; the teacher was the center of explaining and doing all the talking and we were usually quiet and passive during classes. In contemporary period, it is crucial to realize that this can't be implemented with generation z and alpha who are active and don't want to sit in classes silently for 40 minutes. Therefore, teachers must not follow completely the same methods their lecturers used because this kills students' motivation, enthusiasm, and overall learning.

The seminar entitled, the impact of student-engagement on students' performance, sheds light on the significance of involving students in our classrooms. It is well noted by some researchers that increased amount of engagement by schools and institutions will lead to significant positive impacts on students' overall learning and outcomes. Another benefit of increased level of engagement with the course content results in students' better knowledge acquisition and general cognitive growth. Last but not least, researchers found that it reduces the rate of K-12 dropouts. This seminar also focuses on the three dimensions of student engagement which are behavioral, emotional, and cognitive engagement. Various means of involving students in classroom will be explained which teachers can implement in their classrooms to improve student engagement. The matter whether the curriculum must be changed to fit student engagement will be discussed as well.

Soran Abubakr Abdulrahman – ICET Manuscript

The Impact of Student Engagement on Student Performance

Soran Abubakr Abdulrahman

What's engagement?

Student engagement refers to the active involvement of students. Students should be attentive as well as in attendance. It requires them to be committed to the task and find some inherent value in the activities they are being asked to do. The engaged students should not only complete the assigned tasks but should also approach them with enthusiasm and dedication.

The Dimensions of Engagement

There are three dimensions of students engagement:

- Behavioral Engagement
- Emotional Engagement
- Cognitive Engagement

Behavioral Engagement focuses on the observable actions and behaviors of students. It includes attending classes regularly, actively participating in discussions and activities, complying with classroom rules and expectations, and avoiding disruptive or negative actions.

Emotional Engagement refers to students' emotional experiences and affective reactions to their learning environment. It encompasses feelings of interest, enjoyment, excitement, curiosity, and a sense of belonging. Emotionally engaged students are motivated, invested, and connected to their learning experiences.

Cognitive Engagement refers to students' intellectual and cognitive involvement in their learning. It involves actively processing and making sense of information, using critical thinking and problem-solving skills, seeking deeper understanding, and being motivated to achieve academic goals. Cognitively engaged students show a high level of intellectual effort and investment in their learning tasks.

Relationships Between Student Engagement and Academic Achievement

According to a meta-analysis study conducted by Lei, Cui, and Zhou in 2018, in which they studied the results of 69 independent studies with 96,473 participants about the relationship between student engagement and academic achievement, there is a strong and positive correlation between overall student engagement and academic performance. Students' performance is higher when they are engaged more in the class. Moreover, this correlation was noted almost in all the three types of engagement.

When students are highly engaged, they perform better academically, for example, they:

1. Participate more in class discussions.
2. Complete assignments.
3. Recall information easier.
4. Develop better critical thinking.
5. Improve problem-solving.

Disadvantages of not Engaging

Disengaged students at school are more likely to:

1. Struggle academically.
2. Drop out of school.
3. Have behavioral problem.

Tips and Strategies for Promoting Student Engagement:

- Involving students in the learning process actively. Including active learning strategies in our classes, such as group work, problem-solving activities, and discussions. Using diverse teaching styles to meet students' diverse learning needs and preferences. Engagement increases if students' individual interest is considered.
 - Making content relatable to students or real-life situations
 - Letting students make choices.
 - Less feedback and more self-assessment.
 - Using videos and sound clips.
 - Add meaningful gamification into your classroom.
-



**Dr. Muataz
AlHussein**

Cambridge
University

Seminar Title:

“Equipping teachers to lead and educate Generation Z and Alpha.”

This presentation focuses on the essential components of effective teacher professional development for the future classroom, emphasizing the crucial role of technological competence and role modelling. Teachers must possess technological competence to integrate technology into their classrooms and equip students with vital skills for the future. Role modelling is equally crucial, inspiring students to develop a passion for learning and the importance of ongoing learning and development. This presentation emphasizes the significance of balancing traditional teaching methods with emerging technologies, setting clear goals, and using appropriate tools for professional development. By integrating these elements, teachers can acquire the necessary skills and competencies to prepare students for the challenges of the future.

This presentation provides an opportunity for educators to exchange best practices and innovative strategies for professional development, promoting collaboration and innovation in education. Through interactive discussion, participants can explore new ideas and approaches to empower teachers for the future classroom.



**Mr. Recep
Bilgin**

Tishk International
University

Seminar Title:

“Digital Natives and their concentration problems.”

Digital natives is the name given to the new generations because they were born with digital gadgets which occupy a tremendous part of their lives. However, they cause them some other problems like not being able to concentrate on the lessons. Especially in traditional societies, teachers may develop some prejudices about these generations. They may be tended to associate this problem with lack of intelligence, but in fact, these digital technologies cause them to develop attention deficit. Indicating the core of the problem to the teachers may help them much to discern the problem.

الجلسات العربية

عنوان المحاضرة:

”العاطفة السليمة
والتفكير الصحيح للجيل Z
والجيل ألفا.”



صباح
م. مجيد

المديرية العامة
لتربية كركوك

ان العواطف السليمة والتفكير الصحيح يمثلان تحديات لكل من جيل z وجيل الفا للتوازن بين الحياة الواقعية والشخصية المستقلة اصبحت المدارس الان ينتقل فيها جيل الرقمين بأماكنهم السفر فعلياً حول العالم والوصول الى كميات هائلة من المعلومات بكل سهولة ويقضي فيه وقته يومياً ،هنا لابد ان نؤكد تمتع هذه الاجيال بالوصول الى جميع انواع المعلومات وبالتالي فهم ببساطة ليسوا مهتمين بمجرد الحضور للفصول والجلوس في المحاضرات وتدوين الملاحظات.

عنوان المحاضرة:

”تحديات مواكبة النظام
التعليمي لخصائص الجيل
الحالي.“



د. زاهد
سامي محمد

جامعة زاخو/
فاكلتي التربية

بعد دراسة خصائص الاجيال المتعاقبة من قبل المختصين تبين وجود اختلافات في طبائعهم تبعاً للتغيرات المستمرة التي تحصل في مجالات الحياة المتعددة، ويفرض هذا مجموعة تحديات على الأنظمة التعليمية لمواكبة عصرها. ونحن كجزء من المجتمع العالمي الكبير ونظراً للتطورات السريعة التي حصلت في مجال التكنولوجيا والاتصالات الحديثة تفرض علينا إعادة النظر في مناهجنا الدراسية وطرق وأساليب ووسائلنا التعليمية ودراسة واقعنا المحلي والتبصر في أنظمة التعليم للدول المتقدمة والنامية للاستفادة من رؤى وخبراتهم والتحديات التي واجهتهم وتواجههم، لكي نتمكن التأقلم على المستوى الفردي والاجتماعي لمواكبة الحياة بشكل فعال. فليس من المنطق أن نواجه الحياة بنفس وسائلنا التقليدية وننتظر نتائج مختلفة. وهنا ستواجهنا مجموعة أسئلة كتحديات تواجه نظامنا التعليم:

- ١- ما هي أهداف مؤسساتنا التعليمية القصيرة والبعيدة المدى، وهل تواكب احتياجات العصر على الصعيد المحلي والعالمي وعلى المستوى الفردي والمجتمعي؟
- ٢- كيف يمكننا خلق بيئة تعليمية جاذبة للجيل الجديد ليتمكن مواكبة العصر؟
- ٣- ماالمحاور الاساسية التي ينبغي أن نعمل عليها لإصلاح وتطوير نظامنا التعليمي؟
- ٤- ما الفترة والامكانيات المادية المتوقعة انفاقها لإشباع النظام التعليمي احتياجات الأفراد والمجتمع المعاصر؟

عنوان المحاضرة:

”التعليم عن بعد بين الواقع
ومستوى الطموح.”



السراء هاشم
الراوي

وزارة التربية
العراقية

الفكرة من التعليم عن بعد انشاء واسباب الحاجة الى التعليم عن بعد في ظل التطور الحاصل في الاجيال الحديثة، واقع التعليم عن بعد في مدارس العراق المقارنة بين الدول العربية.

عنوان المحاضرة:

”التوعية الثقافية للمعلم
لمواكبة مهارات التعليم
الرقمي للجيلين Z وألفا.“



جواد صالح
عباس

الإشراف
التربوي

ان التوعية الثقافية للمعلم ومواكبة التعليم الرقمي اصبحت ضروره من ضرورات التعليم وبيان دور المعلم في هذا الواقع الجديد وكيف يتعامل مع الادوات المتطورة ومواكبة المتغيرات المتسارعة بشكل يضمن تحقيق الاهداف التربويه في هذا المجال حيث ان المعلم يحتل موقعا متميزا بين جميع عناصر المجموعة التعليمية الفاعلة والمؤثرة في بناء شخصية التلميذ واعداده للمستقبل حيث نحن بحاجة ماسة الى اساليب وتقنيات تزيد من استثمار الموارد البشرية واعدادها مستقبلا.

ان المعلم بحاجة ماسة الى ان يكون نموذجا للمهارة في استخدام التقنيات الحديثة وتصميم البرامج التعليمية لاداء الادوار متطلبات تعليمية جديدة.. كما نود ان نقول ان هذه التقنيات ليست بديلا عن دور المعلم ولكنها ادوات جعلت من المعلم له دور مميز وفعال.

ان الاساس الذي يقوم عليه النشاط الصفّي واللاصفّي هو المتعلم لانه اصبحت محور العملية التربوية بدلا من المادة الدراسية التي اصبحت ينظر اليها على انها وسيلة متكامل مع غيرها من الوسائل من اجل تحقيق اهداف معينة ولهذا اصبحت الانشطة التي يقوم بها المعلم هي جوهر عمل الساعين الى تطويرها وتنفيذها وهنالك مجموعة من المعايير تتحكم باختيار الانشطة منها المادة الدراسية وطبيعة الموضوع وطبيعة المتعلمين حيث توفر الوقت والامكانيات المادية والبشرية وكذلك الفلسفة التي ينطلق منها المربون عامة والمعلم صاحب قرار الاختيار خاصة وفلسفة المجتمع والاهداف المتوخاة وطريقة تصنيف المحتوى وترتيبه وعنصر التقويم .

عنوان المحاضرة:

”التعليم والابتكار في عصر التحول الرقمي بين الواقع والطموح.“



أ.د. خميس
عواد زيدان

الجامعة
العراقية

أضحى الإبداع التكنولوجي الركيزة لنمو الاقتصاد وازدهاره وتطور المؤسسات واستمرارها حيث لا يمر يوم إلا ونشاهد أو نسمع عن مستجدات في الميدان العلمي او التكنولوجي على مختلف الأصعدة، ورغم أن العنصر البشري بعقله المتحدي للصعوبات وبمعارفه العلمية والتكنولوجية هو الذي يتوقف عليه سرعة التقدم التكنولوجي، إلا أن وجوده لوحده غير كاف، فأينما تواجد العنصر البشري فلا بد له من مناخ ملائم وإمكانيات مادية ومحفزات معنوية تشجعه على العطاء والإبداع.

فالابتكار أو الإبداع العلمي والتكنولوجي يعد من العوامل الرئيسية التي تحسن من القدرات التنافسية للدول فضلا عن كونه يشكل قاعدة الانطلاق لجهود التوليد الذاتي والمستدام للثروة، وتعتمد الدول إلى توفير البيئة المواتية لتحفيز الابتكار من خلال الاستثمار في التعليم وتشجيع البحث العلمي، وإقامة مؤسسات الأبحاث ودعمها ماديا وایجاد علاقات وطيدة بين المجتمع التعليمي الأكاديمي ومجتمع الأعمال.

بحيث أصبحت حتمية التغيير مبنية على الحاجة الفعلية وبما يحقق الطموح المنشود وعدم ترك فجوة بين الواقع مع وجود نظرة مستقبلية طموحة لاستثمار تقنيات الذكاء الصناعي في الأنظمة التعليمية بما يحقق النضج على مستوى الجاهزية التكنولوجية والتشجيع على اتقان مهارات العصر للحد من الأمية الرقمية والتعليم التكنولوجي ودعم الوعي المجتمعي وتوفير البيئة التعليمية التي تساهم في الإبداع من خلال التعليم التفاعلي فضلا عن دعم تنقل الطلاب على الصعيدين الوطني والدولي.

عنوان المحاضرة:

”الشمولية في التدريس
والتعليم.“



أ.د. عمر
مجدد

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي/
الجامعة العراقية/كلية التربية

التطرق الى موضوع الشمولية في التدريس والتعليم لتحديد اهداف البحث لاهمية الانتقال من ضخ المعلومات للطلبة الى احداث حالة من النمو المتكامل او شبه المتكامل من نواحي العلمية والنفسية والانفعالية والاجتماعية.

عنوان المحاضرة:

”التعليم العالي العراقي
ومواجهة الجائحة واجيال
المتعلمين الرقميين.“



د. عامر
سليم الأمير

جامعة
البصرة

نجح التعليم العالي في العراق في مواجهة الأزمات والتحول الكامل الى التعليم الرقمي والمدمج، حيث أثبت التعليم الرقمي النجاح في استمرارية وديمومة عمل الجامعات في التعليم، في ظروف استثنائية وكان التعليم الرقمي هو الحل الوحيد المتاح لمواجهة الجائحة، حيث انطلقنا في التعليم الرقمي وتوفير المستلزمات المادية والموارد البشرية لضمان استمرارية التعليم وتحقيق التنمية المستدامة. وخصوصا مع وصول أجيال من المتعلمين من الذين يمتلكون مهارات رقمية واحترافية في الاستخدام تفوق حتى قدرات المدرسين. وكان التركيز على تأهيل القدرات البشرية وتطويرها ومحو الامية الرقمية التعليمية وكذلك استثمار الموجود تقنيا والكترونيا ونجدنا بإكمال سنة دراسية في ظل ظروف غاية في الصعوبة والتعقيد في السنة ٢٠١٩-٢٠٢٠، حيث بلغ عدد الطلاب الذين مارسوا التعليم الرقمي هو ٨١١٥٥٣ طالب واجتازوا الاختبارات الرقمية وبأشراف اممي من منظمة اليونسكو وتحققت نقلة نوعية في قدرات التدريسيين، في مجال التعليم والاختبارات الرقمية، بما يؤمن متطلبات المناهج وجودة التعليم ولاستعداد لوصول طلاب بقدرات رقمية عالية، حيث تم تدريب كافة التدريسيين ومحو الامية الرقمية التعليمية والتحول الرقمي ولمدة ٣ سنوات متتالية ودون توقف ومستمرين وبعدد دورات تدريبية وتأهيلية تجاوزت عدد المليون والنصف دورة تدريبية وورشة تطويرية حضورية وافتراضية. في العام الدراسي ٢٠٢٠-٢٠٢١ كان هنالك زيادة بعدد الطلاب للدخول للجامعات بسبب النمو السكاني وبنسبة ٢٣٪ واصبح العدد ١.٦٧. . . متعلم، وتم تطوير منظومة التعليم الرقمي و تصميم نموذجنا المرن للتعليم المدمج وبما ينسجم والبيئة التعليمية، مع استمرار عملية بناء القدرات والتدريب الرقمي للمعلم والمتعلم، واطلاق دليل معايير جودة التعلم الالكتروني الذي عالج اغلب المشاكل والتحديات فضلا عن التنسيق مع وزارة الاتصالات وزيادة السعات ومن خلال ما تقدم تم تنفيذ ٨٢٥. . . محاضرة وأكثر من ٣٥. . . اختبار حيث تم توثيق ذلك في مؤشر المعرفة وحصل العراق على المرتبة ٦٦ في مؤشر المعرفة العالمي للتعليم العالي. ان ضمان وصول الانترنت دون انقطاع وانشاء غرق المتابعة الالكترونية لأغراض تقديم الدعم والاسناد الفوري كان من عوامل نجاح التعليم الرقمي في العراق في ظل ظروف صعبة ومعقدة

عنوان المحاضرة:

”إطلاق العنان لقوة
الجيلين (Z وألفا).“



د. أحمد
جالاك شاكر

جامعة كركوك/كلية علوم الحاسوب
وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

It is clear that time is running and our classical life has changed a lot. The educational system must parallel and keep up with this new technological era. Otherwise, the value of education will decline and be unbeneficial; the education system will collapse. Currently, the main challenge is how to overcome this change. Survival mustn't be for the strongest and smartest but for those most adapted to this change. This adaptation in an era in which society had accustomed to many things for decades becomes very difficult. It requires hard work together with all segments of society. However, the most difficult part falls on educational institutions because they will determine the right direction. Otherwise, the future of education is ominous.

عنوان المحاضرة:

”العلاقة بين طرائق
التدريس والفصول الدراسية
التفاعلية.“



أ.د. حيدر حاتم
العجرش

جامعة
بابل

تهدف المحاضرة الى التعريف بالعلاقة ما بين طرائق التدريس والفصول الدراسية التفاعلية. يعد التدريس عملية اتصال وتفاهم بين طرفين اساسيين في عملية تربوية هما المعلم والمتعلم. وبناء على ذلك لابد من تحديد طبيعة التدريس من خلال عملية الاتصال ذات العناصر الخمسة: مرسل، رسالة ، قناة الارسال ، مستقبل ، تغذية راجعة او رد الفعل.

فالمرسل هو (المعلم) و (الرسالة)هي المادة الدراسية او التوجيهات او القيم)، (القناة) هي الطريقة التي يتم من خلالها ايصال المعلومات . لذا فان دور الطريقة مهم جدا في عملية الاتصال واحداث التفاعل دخل الفصول الدراسية. خصوصا اذا عرفنا ان الفرق مابين الطريقة التقليدية الحديثة هي عنصر التفاعل والاثر الذي يتركه في تعلم الطالب.

فمتى ما كانت الطريقة تفاعلية كانت طريقة حديثة ومتى ما كانت الطريقة غير تفاعلية كانت طريقة تقليدية مما تترك اثر سلبي على تعلم الطالب داخل الفصول الدراسية اذ يكون دور الطالب سلبي غير ايجابي.

عنوان المحاضرة:

”دافعية الطلاب العراقيين
لدراسة اللغة الانكليزية:
دراسة مقارنة بين المدارس
الخاصة والحكومية.“



د. آلاء
عبدالإمام ع.

جامعة
البصرة

دافعية الطلاب العراقيين من جيلي زيد الفا لدراسة اللغة الانكليزية: دراسة مقارنة بين المدارس الخاصة والحكومية.

تبحث الدراسة في أهمية الدافعية لتعلم اللغة الإنكليزية بين الطلاب من جيلي زيد والفا في المدارس الحكومية والخاصة. تعتبر الدافعية من المشاعر الإيجابية المهمة لزيادة وعي الطلبة حول التعلم والتقدم في المستوى الدراسي. تمت دراسة الدافعية بواسطة استبيان للطلبة والمعلمين لمعرفة أبرز الأمور التي تزيد الدافعية وما يعترض التعلم من مشاكل لإيجاد الحلول المناسبة.

آلاء عبدالإمام عبدالزهرة - مخطوطة ICET

صنف زيتون (2004) الدوافع الى (أ) دوافع داخلية: وهي قوى محركة وموجهة للمتعلم وتكون داخل الفرد نفسه مثل الرغبة الذاتية لتعلم موضوع معين، و (ب) الدوافع الخارجية: وهي قوى محركة وموجهة للمتعلم ومصدرها خارج الفرد مثل المكافآت والتنافس.

لا يعتبر تعلم اللغة الإنكليزية امر مرحب به دائما فقد اشارت دراسة الحربي (2014)، نصر الله، (2022) بان بعض الطلاب يعتبر تعلم اللغة الإنكليزية امر ممل وغير ممتع وهذا يولد دوافع منخفضة للتعلم ويضعف اكتساب المادة العلمية.

أهداف الدراسة

تهدف الدراسة الى معرفة نوع ومستوى دافعية الطلاب العراقيين من جيلي زد والفا في المدارس الابتدائية والثانوية (المتوسطة والاعدادية) الحكومية العامة والدولية والخاصة وتحديد العناصر التي تؤثر سلبا على دافعية التعلم. وتضع الدراسة بعض التوصيات لرفع مستوى الدافعية لتعلم اللغة الإنكليزية.

أهمية الدراسة

يعد موضوع دافعية التعلم موضوعا حيويا ومهما يشغل المختصين في علم النفس وعلوم التربية لما له من أهمية في دعم وتعزيز قدرة الطالب للتعلم، فللدراسة أهمية كبيرة في استكشاف مستوى دافعية شريحة كبيرة من المتعلمين في المدارس العراقية للوقوف على نوع ومستوى الدافعية ووضع التوصيات الضرورية لخلق بيئة معززة للتعلم.

أسئلة الدراسة

تجيب الدراسة عن الأسئلة التالية:

1. ما هو مستوى الدافعية لدى الطلاب من جيلي زد والفا في المدارس العراقية الابتدائية والثانوية؟
2. ما هو نوع الدافعية لدى الطلاب من جيلي زد والفا في المدارس العراقية الابتدائية والثانوية؟
3. هل هناك فرق في مستوى ونوع الدافعية لدى الجيلين في المدارس الابتدائية والثانوية؟
4. هل يؤثر نوع المدرسة (حكومي، دولي او خاص) على مستوى ونوع الدافعية؟

دافعية الطلاب العراقيين من جيلي زيد والفا لدراسة اللغة الانكليزية: دراسة مقارنة بين المدارس الخاصة والحكومية

أ.م. د الاء عبد الامام عبد الزهرة
جامعة البصرة/ كلية التربية للبنات

الملخص

تبحث الدراسة في أهمية الدافعية لتعلم اللغة الإنكليزية بين الطلاب من جيلي زد والفا في المدارس الحكومية والخاصة. تعتبر الدافعية من المشاعر الإيجابية المهمة لزيادة وعي الطلبة حول التعلم والتقدم في المستوى الدراسي. تمت دراسة الدافعية بواسطة استبيان للطلبة لمعرفة أبرز الأمور التي تزيد الدافعية وما يعترض التعلم من مشاكل لإيجاد الحلول المناسبة.

المقدمة:

شهد العالم مؤخرا تطورا علميا وتكنولوجيا كبيرا وكان التعليم من بين اهم جوانب الحياة التي شهدت هذا التطور. وفي ظل هذه الثورة المعلوماتية الكبرى والانفتاح الثقافي أصبح تعلم اللغة الإنكليزية ضرورة ملحة فالعالم اليوم قرية صغيرة تفرض على الشعوب الاتصال والتطور (نصر الله، 2022).

أجمع علماء النفس على أهمية الدافعية كونها مصدر مهم للطاقة البشرية والأساس في تشكيل العادات والممارسات لدى الافراد ولها الأثر البالغ في التعلم وإثارة التلاميذ لممارسة النشاط المعرفي كما انها من أهم مكونات الشخصية (شبكة وبن الزين، 2021). كما ان معرفة نوع ومستوى الدافعية يسهم بشكل كبير في دعم الأستاذ والمؤسسة لتحسين بيئة التعلم لخلق وتعزيز الدافعية لتعلم اللغة الأجنبية (Nguyen, 2019).

عرف قطاعي دافعية التعلم عموما بانها الحالة النفسية الداخلية او الخارجية للمتعلم التي تحرك سلوكه وتوجهه نحو تحقيق غرض معين، وتحافظ على استمراريته، حتى يتحقق ذلك الهدف (شبكة وابن الزين، 2021). وعرفها سلاقن " هي الرغبة في النجاح عن طريق التجربة والاستكشاف والاشتراك، في الأنشطة التي يعتمد النجاح فيها على جهد الفرد وقدراته (عبد الباسط، 2020، 194). لذا فان الدافعية مهمة جدا لتحقيق الأهداف التعليمية وتحقيق المعرفة واكتساب المهارات وتنمية القدرات. كما انها تعد هدفا تربويا بحد ذاتها فاستثارة دافعية الطلاب وتوجيهها وتوليد الاهتمامات لديهم تجعلهم مقبلين على الدراسة وممارسة الأنشطة (شبكة وابن الزين، 2021).

منهج الدراسة

تعتمد الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي لمناسبته للموضوع. حيث يهتم بالوصف الدقيق لظاهرة او موضوع معين في مدة زمنية معينة للوصول الى نتائج وتعميمات تساهم في فهم الواقع وتطويره (شبكة وابن الزين، 2021).

مجتمع الدراسة

يتضمن مجتمع الدراسة 155 طالب عراقي في المدارس الابتدائية والثانوية من جيلي زد والفا. ويقصد بجيل زد الجيل الذي ولد بين عامي 1997-2012 أما جيل الفا فبقصد به الجيل الذي ولد بين 2010-2025. وتتضمن الدراسة استكشاف دافعية تعلم اللغة الإنكليزية أبناء هذين الجيلين في المدارس الحكومية، الدولية والخاصة في مدينة البصرة. استجاب 61 طالب من جيل زد و94 طالب من جيل الفا وكان عدد الاناث الكلي 120 والذكور 35. ضم الاستبيان 98 طالب من المدارس الحكومية و36 طالب من المدارس الدولية و21 طالب فقط من المدارس الخاصة. شملت هذه الاعداد 60 طالب في المرحلة الابتدائية و23 طالب في المرحلة المتوسطة و72 طالب في المدارس الإعدادية.

أداة الدراسة

اعتمدت الدراسة على اختبار الدافعية الذي طوره(Gardner (1985 وهو Attitude/ Motivation Test Battery (AMTB. تم اعتماد 20 فقرة من هذا الاختبار الذي يتراوح بين موافق بشدة الى غير موافق وابدأ. وتضمنت هذه الفقرات " الاهتمام بتعلم اللغة الأجنبية، تشجيع الوالدين للتعلم، شدة الدافعية، الرغبة في التعلم، القلق داخل الصف الدراسي وتقدير أستاذ المادة"

تحليل نتائج الدراسة والمناقشة

اعتمدت الدراسة على نتائج الاستبيان الذي تم نشره عبر الانترنت الى مجاميع الطلاب في المدارس الحكومية، الدولية والخاصة من جيلي الفا وزد. تضمن الاستبيان 20 جملة لقياس مدى دافعية الطلاب في المراحل الدراسية المختلفة. فيما يلي جدول رقم (1) الخاص بالاستبيان:

جدول (1): استبيان قياس دافعية تعلم اللغة الانكليزية

ت	جملة الاستبيان	أوافق بشدة	أوافق	محايد	غير موافق	ابدا
1	ارغب بتحدث العديد من اللغات الاجنبية					
2	يساعدني والدي ووالدتي في تعلم اللغة الانكليزية					
3	ارغب بشدة لحضور درس اللغة الإنكليزية لأنني احب مدرسة اللغة الانكليزية					
4	تعلم اللغة الإنكليزية رائع جدا					

ت	جملة الاستبيان	أوافق بشدة	أوافق	محايد	غير موافق	ابدا
5	تعلم اللغة الإنكليزية مهم جدا لأستطيع التحدث مع الأجانب					
6	تعلم اللغة الإنكليزية مهم لوظيفتي المستقبلية					
7	ارغب بقضاء وقت أطول في درس اللغة الإنكليزية أكثر من بقية الدروس الأخرى					
8	ارغب بالتحدث باللغة الإنكليزية داخل الصف الدراسي					
9	أتمنى ان يكون لدي العديد من الأصدقاء ممن يتحدث اللغة الإنكليزية					
10	عندما تكون لدي مشكلة في تعلم اللغة اسأل استاذي ليشرح لي					
11	ليس لدي رغبة في تعلم اللغة الانكليزية					
12	اتوتر كثيرا عندما اتحدث اللغة الإنكليزية داخل الصف					
13	تعلم اللغة الأجنبية ليس ممتعا					
14	لا اعتقد ان مدرس اللغة الإنكليزية جيد					
15	لا اعتقد ان تعلم اللغة الإنكليزية هدف مهم في حياتي					
16	اكره اللغة الإنكليزية					
17	لا اهتم بمراجعة واجبي المدرسي عند تصحيحه من المدرس					
18	اعتقد ان درس اللغة الإنكليزية ممل					
19	عندما اتحدث الإنكليزية اشعر بالقلق					
20	ليس لدي اهتمام باللغات الاجنبية					

يضم الجدول مجموعتين من الجمل لقياس الدافعية، كانت الجمل 10 الأولى إيجابية وترفع مستوى اقبال الطالب نحو تعلم اللغة، أما الجمل العشر الأخيرة فهي تبين المستوى المنخفض للدافعية.

كانت النتائج الاجمالية عالية بالنسبة للدافعية نحو التعلم وكما موضح في الجدول التالي:

موافق بشدة و1 موافق و1 غير موافق. اما الخاصة الابتدائية فكانت الإجابة 6 موافق و3 موافق بشدة و2 محايد.

اما بالنسبة لطلاب المدارس المتوسطة من جيل زد زادت دافعيتهم واجابوا بالموافقة بشدة على هذه الجملة مما يبين زيادة الوعي والدافعية حيث بلغت 9 إجابات بالموافقة بشدة الى 3 إجابات موافقة كذلك بالنسبة للدولية والخاصة. اما جيل الفا كانت الإجابات 5 موافق بشدة الى إجابة واحدة موافق لطلاب المدارس الحكومية. أما المدارس الخاصة فتراوحت بين موافق بشدة وموافق وبإجابة واحدة لكل منها.

اما طلاب المدارس الإعدادية الحكومية من جيل زد فكانت اجاباتهم متباينة بين موافق بشدة (18) وموافق (18) و (7) محايد و (5) غير موافق. اما الحكومية الدولية فكانت اجابتين موافق بشدة و (4) إجابات موافق. أما المدارس الخاصة فكانت (2) موافق بشدة و (2) محايد.

بالنسبة لجيل الفا، كانت جميع الإجابات موافقة للمدارس الحكومية

من المثير للاهتمام ان طلاب جيل زد في المدارس الابتدائية الحكومية والدولية والأهلية يجدون تعلم اللغة رائعا اما طلاب المدارس الإعدادية فتتباين الإجابات بين الموافقة وعدمها او الحيادية. أما الدولية فمعظم الإجابات جاءت بالموافقة. أما جيل الفا فكانت اغلب الإجابات بالموافقة بشدة وهذا يؤكد مرة أخرى على الوعي والدافعية الحاضرة.

فيما يخص الرغبة في قضاء وقت أطول في درس اللغة، اظهر طلاب المدارس الحكومية الابتدائية من جيل زد موافقة شديدة لذلك، اما طلاب المتوسطة فتباينت الإجابات بين الموافقة بشدة والموافقة والحيادية، اما طلاب الإعدادية فتضمنت الإجابات عدم الموافقة والحيادية بنسبة عالية بالإضافة الى الموافقة والموافقة بشدة. بالنسبة للمدارس الدولية والخاصة فقد كانت اغلب الإجابات بالموافقة بشدة او الموافقة على قضاء وقت أطول في درس اللغة الإنكليزية. هنا لابد من الإشارة الى أهمية دراسة سبب عدم الرضا لدى الطلاب الذين لا يرغبون بقضاء وقت أطول ومتابعة المشاكل والصعوبات التي تضعف الدافعية في هذا المجال. بالنسبة لجيل الفا، كانت الإجابات لطلاب الابتدائية للمدارس الحكومية تتباين بين الموافقة بشدة والموافقة والحيادية بنسبة عالية. عند ربط هذه الجملة مع القلق عند التحدث باللغة الإنكليزية وجدنا ان اغلب الإجابات تفيد بالموافقة بشدة على وجود التوتر لدى الطلاب في هذه المرحلة في المدارس الحكومية. وهذا ينطبق على جملة القلق. هناك موافقة بشدة لأغلب إجابات هذه العينة مما يوضح سبب انخفاض الدافعية للتعلم.

بالنسبة لطلاب المتوسطة من جيل الفا، هنا موافقة بشدة لقضاء وقت أطول في مادة اللغة الإنكليزية وكذلك المدارس الإعدادية والدولية. اما المدارس الخاصة فهناك تباين في الإجابات بين الموافقة والحيادية. بالنسبة للتوتر والقلق، كانت الإجابات متساوين بين الموافقة بشدة وعدم الموافق.

يتضح لنا من هذه النتائج ان الطلاب من جيل زد والفا يشعرون بأهمية اللغة الإنكليزية وضرورة تعلمها، لكن تتراوح نسبة الدافعية والقلق بين هذه الفئات.

جدول (2): النسب الاجمالية لمستوى دافعية الطلبة

ت	جملة الاستبيان	أوافق بشدة	أوافق	محايد	غير موافق	ابدا
1	ارغب بتحدث العديد من اللغات الاجنبية	39%	44%	11%	4%	2%
2	يساعدني والدي ووالدتي في تعلم اللغة الانكليزية	23%	29%	14%	8%	27%
3	ارغب بشدة لحضور درس اللغة الإنكليزية لأنني احب مدرسة اللغة الانكليزية	49%	30%	12%	6%	3%
4	تعلم اللغة الإنكليزية رائع جدا	61%	27%	8%	2%	2%
5	تعلم اللغة الإنكليزية مهم جدا لأستطيع التحدث مع الأجانب	65%	26%	7%	1%	1%
6	تعلم اللغة الإنكليزية مهم لوظيفتي المستقبلية	65%	27%	7%	1%	0.6%
7	ارغب بقضاء وقت أطول في درس اللغة الإنكليزية أكثر من بقية الدروس الأخرى	42%	30%	19%	7%	2%
8	ارغب بالتحدث باللغة الإنكليزية داخل الصف الدراسي	52%	32%	14%	0	2%
9	أتمنى ان يكون لدي العديد من الأصدقاء ممن يتحدث اللغة الإنكليزية	49%	38%	8%	2%	3%
10	عندما تكون لدي مشكلة في تعلم اللغة اسأل استاذي ليشرح لي	39%	39%	11%	7%	5%
11	ليس لدي رغبة في تعلم اللغة الانكليزية	2.6%	3.2%	7%	49%	38%
12	اتوتر كثيرا عندما اتحدث اللغة الإنكليزية داخل الصف	27%	25%	18%	16%	15%
13	تعلم اللغة الأجنبية ليس ممتعا	3%	3%	13%	50%	30%
14	لا اعتقد ان مدرس اللغة الإنكليزية جيد	7%	12%	16%	41%	25%
15	لا اعتقد ان تعلم اللغة الإنكليزية هدف مهم في حياتي	3%	4%	7%	60%	26%
16	اكره اللغة الإنكليزية	3%	3%	7%	50%	37%
17	لا اهتم بمراجعة واجبي المدرسي عند تصحيحه من المدرس	4%	8%	14%	51%	23%
18	اعتقد ان درس اللغة الإنكليزية ممل	2%	5%	12%	53%	28%
19	عندما اتحدث الإنكليزية اشعر بالقلق	15%	29%	17%	26%	14%
20	ليس لدي اهتمام باللغات الاجنبية	3%	12%	9%	47%	30%

الحيادية. ويكثر هذا الوعي لأهمية اللغة عند جيل الفا لأنه عاش التطور منذ نعومة اظفاره وعرف ضرورة التواصل وان معرفة اللغة الأجنبية أصبح ضرورة لايد منها. نجد هذا واضحا في الجملة الأولى "ارغب بتحدث العديد من اللغات الأجنبية".

كانت الإجابة لجيل زد ممن يدرس الابتدائية الحكومية بالموافقة بشدة لطالبين واجابتين موافق وأخرى محايد.، اما للدولية فكانت 3 إجابات موافق بشدة وأخرى مثلها موافق واجابة واحدة محايد. لم تكن هناك إجابات للمدارس الخاصة الابتدائية لجيل زد.

بالنسبة لجيل الفا في الابتدائية الحكومية، كانت أكثر الإجابات موافق بشدة (7 إجابات) مقابل 4 موافق و2 ابد و1 محايد. أما الابتدائية الدولية فكانت 11 إجابة موافق و9

النتائج

1. هناك مستوى متباين للدافعية لجيلي زد والفا في المدارس الابتدائية والثانوية.
2. هناك دافع قوي لتعلم اللغة لان طلاب الجيلين يدركون بان اللغة الإنكليزية هي لغة التواصل وهي لغة مهمة للوظائف المستقبلية.
3. أظهرت النتائج بوجود فرق بالنسبة للدافعية للجيلين فجيل الفا يشعر وبشدة بأهمية اللغة رغم وجود بعض القلق عند تحديثها، اما جيل زد فتتراوح الدافعية بين شدتها وعدم وجودها او الحيادية.
4. بينت الدراسة بان طلاب المدارس الابتدائية أكثر حرصا وادراكا لتعلم اللغة من طلاب المدارس الثانوية.

التوصيات

هذه الدراسة محاولة لمعرفة مستوى ونوع الدافعية لدى طلاب الجيلين زد والفا. توصي الدراسة بضرورة توسيع نطاق البحث ليشمل عدة مدارس وعدد أكبر من الطلاب كما ان هناك ضرورة لإجراء حوارات مع الطلبة للوقوف على اهم معوقات التعلم وانخفاض الدافعية.

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عنوان المحاضرة:

”دور الامن النفسي في
البيئة التعليمية في تعزيز
الصحة النفسية للمتعلمين.“



د. حسين
حسين زيدان

وزارة التربية
العراقية

تعد المؤسسة التربوية من اهم المؤسسات الاجتماعية والتي يمكن من خلالها ان يتدرب المتعلم على مختلف اكتساب المهارات ومنها التدريب على التمتع بالصحة النفسية ، ويعود المحور النفسي من اهم المحاور التي تسعى المدرسة الى تحقيقها من خلال تدريب المتعلمين على معرفة المشكلات التي تواجههم واسبابها وكيف يعمل على حلها وتحديد نوع السبب وايجاد الحل الذي يتناسب وهذه المشكلة كما تعد البيئة المدرسية بيئة تتسم بالعديد من الفروق الفردية للمتعلمين الذين يجدون على عاتقهم ضغوط نفسية تحتاج الى معالجات وتتم تلك المعالجات من قبل المرشد النفسي المتخصص الذي يعمل على تاهيل الطلاب المضطربين والذين يعانون من مشكلات من خلال الجلسات الارشادية والتحدث واستخدام نظريات النفسية وفق طرق تربوية وارشادية تتناسب المرحلة العمرية وما تحمل من احتياجات وفق اطار نظري معزز بالقبول والتقبل والاحترام بين المسترشد وعو المتعلم والمرشد النفسي

عنوان المحاضرة:

”تعزيز التثقيف في مجال
المناخ والمياه من خلال
ممارسات شاملة ومستدامة:
استراتيجيات للمعلمين
والقادة في العراق.“



أنور موسى
البغدادي

مستشار مستقل
وأخصائي مرافعة

Iraq is facing significant challenges related to water scarcity and climate change, making it crucial to educate the younger generations on these issues. The education system needs to adopt new approaches and methods to satisfy the needs and expectations of Generation Z and Alpha, who have access to vast amounts of information and are easily distracted.

This presentation will explore new teaching strategies that promote personalized learning, learner autonomy, and hands-on activities, with a focus on climate and water education. The session will discuss the importance of incorporating real-life competencies in the curriculum to help students understand the effects of climate change and water scarcity and encourage them to take action to mitigate them.

Overall, the presentation will underscore the need for a shift in the education system towards more inclusive and sustainable practices, with a focus on climate and water education. By doing so, we can equip the younger generation with the necessary knowledge, skills, and values to address the challenges of the future, including those related to climate change and water scarcity, and build a more resilient and sustainable Iraq and region.

نور موسى البغدادي - مخطوطة ICET

كما أشارت منظمة الأمم المتحدة للأغذية والزراعة إلى أن العراق هو واحد من الدول الأكثر تأثراً بتغير المناخ في العالم، حيث يتوقع أن ينخفض نصيب الفرد من المياه إلى 479 متراً مكعباً بحلول عام 2030، وهو ما يعرض صحة الأطفال وسبل عيشهم المستقبلية للخطر.

وعلاوة على ذلك، يواجه الأطفال في العراق صعوبة في الوصول إلى خدمات الماء الآمن، حيث يبلغ عدد الأطفال الذين ليس لديهم إمكانية وصول إلى خدمات الماء الآمن قرابة 3 من بين كل 5 أطفال في العراق. كما أن أقل من نصف المدارس في عموم البلد تمتلك خدمات الماء الأساسية، مما يعرض صحة الأطفال للخطر، ويهدد تغذيتهم، ونموهم المعرفي، وسبل عيشهم المستقبلية.

الحلول في التعليم:

تعتبر التغيرات المناخية مشكلة تتجاوز الحدود وتتطلب عملاً عالمياً، والتعليم هو المفتاح لبناء مستقبل أكثر استدامة ومرونة. وبالتالي، فإن للتعليم دوراً حيوياً في التصدي لتحديات المناخ، حيث يمكن للطلاب، من خلال تزويدهم بالمعرفة والمهارات التي يحتاجونها لفهم ومواجهة هذه التحديات، المساهمة في خلق مستقبل أكثر استدامة للجميع.

ويمكن للتعليم، في مواضيع المناخ والمياه، أن يساعد الطلاب في تطوير مهارات التفكير النقدي، وأن يصبحوا مواطنين أكثر إدراكاً وانخراطاً، واستعداداً للمستقبل. وتعد التغيرات المناخية أيضاً فرصة لتعزيز التنوع الثقافي والاجتماعي، وتحقيق العدالة بين الأجيال الحالية والقادمة.

إن التعليم هو أداة قوية لدفع التغيير الإيجابي، ومن خلال الأولوية الممنوحة لتعليم المناخ والمياه، يمكننا المساعدة في بناء عالم أكثر عدالة واستدامة للأجيال القادمة. وقد أشار بان كي-مون، الأمين العام السابق للأمم المتحدة، إلى أن "التعليم هو المفتاح لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة، وإننا بحاجة إلى التعليم لتغيير العالم".

وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن تغير المناخ يتطلب استراتيجيات شاملة ومتعددة التخصصات، تتجاوز مجرد تقليل انبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة، وتشمل أيضاً استراتيجيات للتكيف مع آثار تغير المناخ، وبناء مجتمعات أكثر استدامة.

تعزيز التثقيف في مجال المناخ والمياه من خلال ممارسات شاملة ومستدامة: استراتيجيات للمعلمين والقادة في العراق

نور موسى البغدادي

المقدمة:

تحية طيبة للجميع، اسمي نور موسى وأنا باحثة مستقلة في مجال التعليم البيئي والمناخي. اليوم، سأحدث إليكم عن دور القيادة التربوية في تعزيز التعليم البيئي والمناخي في العراق.

لقد أصبحت التغيرات المناخية وندرة المياه من أهم التحديات العالمية في عصرنا الحالي، ويحتاج العالم الآن إلى تعاون عالمي لمواجهتها. ومن خلال دمج التعليم البيئي والمناخي في برامجنا التعليمية في العراق، يمكننا تمكين الأجيال القادمة بالمعرفة والمهارات التي تؤهلهم للتعامل مع هذه التحديات وحلها.

في هذه الجلسة، سأستعرض لكم الوضع الحالي للتعليم البيئي والمناخي في العراق، وسأناقش التحديات التي يواجهها المعلمون وقادة المدارس في تنفيذ ممارسات تعليمية جديدة تخص هذه المواضيع. وسأقدم أيضاً بعض التوصيات لتشجيع المعلمين وقادة المدارس على تعزيز التعليم البيئي والمناخي في مدارسهم.

المشاكل في ارقام:

يذكر الأستاذ في التاريخ في جامعة هارفارد، إيان ميلر، "لا يعد التغير المناخي مجرد تغير في المناخ بعد الآن، إنه "تغيير في كل شيء". مما يعني أن التغير المناخي ليس مسألة بيئية فقط، بل إنه مشكلة منظومية تؤثر على جميع جوانب الحياة. وهذا يعني أن التغير المناخي يمكن أن يكون له آثار بعيدة المدى ومتراكبة على الصحة البشرية والاقتصادات والهياكل الاجتماعية والثقافات والأنظمة الإيكولوجية، وغيرها. وبالتالي، يتطلب التعامل مع التغير المناخي نهجاً شاملاً ومتعدد التخصصات يتجاوز فقط الحد من انبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة، بل يشمل أيضاً استراتيجيات للتكيف مع آثار التغير المناخي وبناء مجتمعات أكثر استدامة ومرونة.

تعد مشكلة ندرة المياه في العراق أحد أهم المشاكل التي تواجه البلاد، حيث أشارت الأمم المتحدة إلى أن نصف سكان العراق قد يواجهون ندرة في المياه بحلول عام 2025، مما يؤدي إلى تفاقم مشكلة التغير المناخي والفقر وعدم المساواة في الحقوق والفرص.

التحديات في التعليم

تعد التحديات التي يوجهها المعلمون وقادة المدارس في العراق في تنفيذ ممارسات تعليمية جديدة في مجالات البيئة والمناخ بمثابة عائق أمام تطوير برامج التعليم المستدام. فالتحديات الرئيسية تتمثل في:

- محدودية المناهج والموارد والتدريب المتاح.
- نقص الموارد المالية المخصصة للقطاع التعليمي في العراق بشكل عام.
- صعوبة تأمين الموارد والمعدات اللازمة لإنشاء بيئة تعلم جذابة ومحفزة.
- التحديات في التواصل مع المجتمع المحلي وتوفير الدعم المناسب لتعليم التغير المناخي والمياه.

ومع ذلك، فإن بعض المعلمين وقادة المدارس يعملون بجد لتعزيز التعليم حول التغير المناخي والمياه في العراق، ويتضمن العمل دمج الموضوعات ذات الصلة في المناهج وتوفير الفرص والموارد اللازمة.

لتحقيق التعليم البيئي والمناخي، يتعين علينا توفير:

- مناهج دراسية متطورة ومتكاملة.
- تمويل كافٍ للموارد المالية والبنية التحتية المتعلقة بالتعليم.
- تطوير القيادة المدرسية لتحفيز المعلمين وتشجيعهم على تطبيق الممارسات التعليمية المستدامة.
- إعداد المعلمين وتأهيلهم للتعليم البيئي والمناخي.
- إنتاج مواد تعليمية عالية الجودة ومتخصصة في السياق المحلي.

ننتقل الان الى التوصيات

بعد اطلاع و دراسة بعض المصادر البحثية في مجال التعليم البئي حول العالم، اود ان اطرح بعض التوجيهات لبناء القيادة المدرسية للعمل المناخي التي تحتاج الى انتباه و معاينة من العاملين في قطاع التعليم في العراق:

تنمية الفهم الخاص العميق لدى طلاب مدارسكم عن التحديات الناجمة عن تغير المناخ وتدهور البيئة والدور الذي لعبه الإنسان في التسبب فيه - والذي يجب أن يلعبه في حلها.

التركيز على العمل المحلي، المتجذر في تجارب الأفراد ومجتمعهم. أي تركيز أولويات التعليم المناخي و الأمثلة المطروحة على واقع البيئة التي يعيش فيها الطالب.

تبني اسلوب موجهة للحلول، متفائل، و مشجع وعلمي يتمكن من إلهام الطلاب للقيام بأدوارهم في بناء مستقبل بيئي أفضل.

محاولة دمج التعليم المناخي في مجموعة متنوعة من المواد و الأنشطة المدرسية.

تعزيز العمل الجماعي والتعاون بين الطلاب والمعلمين والمجتمعات حول هذه المواضيع. تبني أسلوب العمل الجماعي لتوعية الأطفال.

التركيز على العدالة المناخية وتمكين أولئك الذين يتأثرون بشدة بتغير المناخ لقيادة المساعي للتعامل مع هذه القضية. أي تنمية حس الطلاب بالمشاركة وإيصال قصصهم عبر الوسائل المتاحة لهم من قبل النظام التعليمي. كالمشاركة في فعاليات محلية او وطنية فنية او علمية.

الذهاب بعيداً عن الفصل الدراسي لربط التعليم المناخي بالحاجات والحلول الحقيقية في العالم الحقيقي التي تحسن حياة الناس بطرق ملموسة. أي التركيز على العمل الميداني و رطب التغير البيئي الحاصل في بيئة الطلاب بحياتهم و تعلمهم و فرص المشاركة بالتأثير على هذه التغيرات بصورة إيجابية.

أخيرا شجّع الطلاب على اتخاذ قيادة نشطة، بدلاً من الانتظار للحصول على إذن للتحرك. أي شجعهم على فتح أبواب المشاركة في نقاشات و أنشطة و فعاليات تخص البيئة و المياه و قياده هذه النقاشات او الفعاليات بأنفسهم و مشاركة تعلمهم و التغذية الراجعة مع المدرسة و ادارتها.

مقترحات لأنشطة يمكن العمل بها على نطاق المدارس:

- إنشاء فريق أخضر في المدرسة لمتابعة و معالجة القضايا البيئية في المدرسة
- تخفيض استهلاك الطاقة و المياه أين ما امكن
- وتبني الممارسات المستدامة في ما يخص زراعة بعض النباتات و التخفيض من النفايات في المدرسة
- انشاء معارض فنية و علمية تخص مواضيع البيئة و المناخ

وهنا وصلنا لنهاية هذه الجلسة، شكرا جزيلا لكم على حسن الاستماع. الآن سأفتح المجال لحضراتكم لطرح أي استفسارات أو ملاحظات تريدون طرحها. تترددوا في السؤال، وسأحاول الإجابة على اسئلتكم بكل دقة واهتمام.

شكرا جزيلا مره أخرى ...

عنوان المحاضرة:

“فاعلية خطة مقترحة لمحو
الأمية الرقمية للجيل ألفا
والجيل Z.”



د. رفيف ع.
الرياحي

جامعة
البصرة

هدفت الدراسة إلى تحليل الثقافة الرقمية واستنباط معاييرها المختلفة، وكيف تسهم تلك الثقافة في محو الأمية الرقمية لدى جيل ألفا وجيل زد، و اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي من خلال وصف وتحليل مفهوم محو الأمية الرقمية ومهاراتها المتطلبة، ومفهوم الثقافة الرقمية وتحليل معاييرها، وقدمت الدراسة أبرز الجهود المبذولة العالمية في محو الأمية الرقمية لجيل ألفا وزد في كل من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وبعض دول الاتحاد الأوروبي. وقدمت الدراسة خطة مقترحة لتفعيل دور الثقافة الرقمية في محو الأمية الرقمية لدى جيل ألفا وزد في العراق، تضمنت: احدى عشرة خطوة تتوزع على ثلاث مراحل رئيسية:

تقييم الوضع الراهن(التحليل المبدئي)، ثم دراسات الجدوى، ثم خطط التنفيذ. كما قدمت الدراسة عرض لأبعاد الخطة المقترحة: مبررات الخطة، ورؤيتها ورسالتها، واستراتيجيات التدريس وأساليب تقويم الطلاب، وسمات تميزها، وعلاقتها بالمؤسسات المستفيدة، والبرامج التي ستقدم بها.

دانشینه
کوردیه‌کان

ناونیشانی سیمینار:

“گڻچه لڀڻ ڪردن و پهيوه ندى
به هملچوونى نهرينى و
دهستكهوتى خويندن لهلاى
قوتابيان.”



پ.د. کاروان
ځاځهبرا ځاځهمد

زانکوى
سوران

دياردهى گڻچه لڀڻ ڪردن پهكڻكه لهو كڻشانمى كه همدېك له قوتابيان له قوتابخانهكان رووبهروويان دهبيتموه ئهمهش زورچار كاريگمى نهرينى لهسمر لايهنى دهرونس و ئهكاديمى قوتابيان دهكات. ئامانجى سمرهكى ئهم توپژينمويهه برپيتى بوو له زانينى ئاستى گڻچه لڀڻ ڪردن، هملچوونى نهرينى و دهستكهوتى خويندن لاي نمونى ئهم توپژينمويهه، همرهه زانينى ئاستى جياوازي گوراوهكانى ئهم توپژينمويهه به پيى گوراوى ديموگرافىي رهگمى نير و من و زانينى پهيوه ندى و ئاستى پيشبينى همرسن گوراوهكى ئهم توپژينمويهه. نموونى ئهم توپژينمويهه پيكديت له (ه٦٥) قوتابى له همدوو رهگمى نير و من كه له قوناغى ئامادهيى دهخوينن و به شيوازي ناهمهمهكى مهبستدار هملبژيردراون. لم توپژينمويهه ميتدو وهسفى چنديتى بهكار هاتووه. له دهرئمنجامى ئهم توپژينمويهه ئموه دهركموت كه بهشداربووان به ئاستيكي بمرز گڻچه لڀان پى كراوه و ئاستى گڻچه لڀڻ ڪردن به گوپرهى گوراوى رهگمى نير و من هيچ جياوازيهكى ئامارى نهووه. همرهه نموونى توپژينمويهه به شيويهكى گشتى هست به هملچوونى نهرينى دهكن و گوراوى رهگمى نير هيچ جياوازيهكى ئامارى نيه، سمرهپاي ئهوهش نموونى توپژينمويهه ئاستى دهستكهوتى خوينديان به گوپرهى ناوه ندى ژميرهى نزمه، همرهه دهركموتووه كه ئاستى دهستكهوتى خويندن له لاي رهگمى نير نزمتره، له هممانكاتدا ئمنجامهكان ئموه دهردهخن كه پهيوهندييهكى بهلگهدارى ئاماريى له نيوان گوراوهكانى توپژينمويهه بوونى هميه و بهرزبوونمويهه گڻچه لڀڻ ڪردن هملچوونى نهرينى به شيوازيكى نهرينى بهرزدهبيتموه، و پهيوهندييهكى پيچوانهش له نيوان رهفتارى گڻچه لڀڻ ڪردن و دهستكهوتى خويندن پيشان دراوه، به جوړيكي همتا ئاستى گڻچه لڀڻ ڪردن بهرزتر بيت، دهستكهوتى خويندن نزم دهبيتموه

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گێچه لێیکردن له قوتابخانهدا باوترین جوړی توندوتیژییه به تایبەتی له نیوان هەرزەکاراندا، وەک نیگەرانییهکی جدی لای قوتابیان ناسراوه، بۆته کێشهیهکی تەندروستی گشتی و نیگەرانییهکی جیهانی، بۆیه دەکرێت بڵێن کە کێشهیهکی بەربلّو و بەرچاوه له قوتابخانهکاندا (Al-Ali & SHattnawi, 2018, p.48l).

رهفتاری گێچه لێیکردن له قوتابخانهکاندا به شیوهیهکی بهر فراوان له نیوان قوتابیانی قوتابخانهکاندا بلّو بوۆتهوه، ههروهها (James, 2010) له توێژێژینهوهکە سەبارەت بە گێچه لێیکردن له قوتابخانهدا گەشتوووته ئەو ئەنجامە کە رهفتاری گێچەل له قوتابخانهکان دیاردەیهکی بەربلّاو و زۆریه قوتابیەکان له یهکێک له قوئاغهکانی خۆیندندا ئەزمونی دهکمن چ وەک گێچه لێیکراو بێت یاخود گێچه لکار.

له گەل ئەوهی گێچه لێیکردن دهبیته هۆی زیان گەیاندن به لایەنی دەروونی و کۆمەڵایەتی تاک بەرێژەیهکی جیاواز (Yang, 2015, p.7) ههروهها یهکێک لهم ده رکهوتە نەرێنیانی له ئەنجامی رهفتاری گێچه لهوه سەر هەڵدەدات شلەژانی هەلچوو نییه، شلەژانی هەلچوو نی به مە دەناسرێتهوه، یهکێک له کێشه دەروونییه ئالۆزەکان، کاتییک له لای تاک سەر هەڵدەدات (Fredkove & Sieving, 2017, p. 885). کاتییک تاک تووشی شلەژانی هەلچوو نی دهبیّت، به تایبەتی له لای هەرزەکارەکاندا دهبیته هۆی بهدوا داها تنی کۆمەلێک گرتی دیکه، له دیارترین ئەو گرتانهی کە به هۆی شلەژانی هەلچوو نییهوه سەر هەڵدەدەن، بریتیین له خەمۆکی و دلەپاوکێ، له هەندێ باریشدا وا دهکات، بێته هۆی دروست بوونی بیرکردنوه له خۆکوژی (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995, p. 335). هەر لهم بارهیهوه ئەگەر سەرنج بەرێته توێژینهوهی (Landstedt & Persson, 2014) ئەوه له ئەنجامه کەیدا ده ریخستوه، کە گێچه لێیکردن راستهوخۆ کاریگەری نەرێنی له سەر تەندروستی دەروونی قوتابی هەیه و دهبیته هۆی ده رکهوتنی نیشانەکانی خەمۆکی له لای قوتابیان بەبێ جیاوازی له نیوان هەر دوو پەگەز (p.395)، ههروها ئەنجامهکانی توێژینهوهی (Kampolo & et al, 2017) ده ریخستوه کە رهفتاری گێچه لێیکردن هۆکاریکی سەرەکییه بۆ دروستبوونی فشاری دەروونی لای ئەو قوتابیانی بونته قوربانی ئەم رهفتاره، له هەمان کاتدا ئاستی فشاری دەروونی له لایان بەرزە (p.2407).

له گەل ئەوهی ئەم هەلچوونانه کاریگەری نەرێنی له سەر ژیا نی تاک دروست دهکەن، دهبنه هۆی ئەوهی تاک تووشی چەند گرتیکی دەروونی بێتهوه، به لّام له گەل ئەوه شدا له ئەنجامی ئەو گرتە دەروونییهانه کاریگەری نەرێنی له سەر دەستکهوتهکانی تاک دروست دهکات، بۆیه دهکرێت ئەم گرتانه له هەرزەکاریدا بێته هۆی دروستبوونی کاریگەری نەرێنی له ئاستی دەستکهوتی خۆیندنی قوتابیان، Fredkove & Sieving (2017, p. 884).

شایەنی باسه دەستکهوتی ئەکادیمی، بریتییه له کۆتا ئەنجامی قوتابی کە دهکرێت به شیوهی نمره بێت، ئەمەش له کۆتایی هەر هەلّسەنگاندنی کدا، له بابەتیکیان کۆی ئەو بابەتانهی دهخوینیّت، به دەستی بهینیّت، ئەمەش وەک دەستکهوتی قوتابی له کۆی ئەو هەموو وانانهی خۆیندوو یهتی دەستنیشان دهکرێت.

گێچه لێیکردن و په یوهندی به هەلچوو نی نەرینی و دەستکهوتی خۆیندن له لای قوتابیان

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کێشه ی توێژینهوه:

کێشه ی گێچه لێیکردن له قوتابخانهکان به گرتیکی زیندووی بهرچاوه کە کاریگەری نەرینی دهکاته سەر لایەنی دەروونی و جەسته ی قوتابیان و رێگر دهبیّت له بەرپۆه چوو نی پڕۆسه ی خۆیندن به شیوهیهکی سەرکهوتوانه. ههروهها ئەم دیاردەیه به جوړیک له رهفتاری شەڕانگیزی دادەنرێت کە رۆژانه له نیوان قوتابیان به شیوهیهکی دووباره له ژینگە ی قوتابخانهدا پرووده دات و دهبیته هۆی ملکه چوو نی کەسی گێچه لێیکراو، ههروهها کونترۆل کردنی له لایەن کەسی گێچه لکار و زالبوون به سەریدا.

کەواته، ژینگە ی خۆیندن و ئەو کارلێکانه ی قوتابی له گەل کەسانی دیکه دا دهیکات، کاریگەرییهکی بههێز له سەر سايکۆلۆژی قوتابی دروست دهکات. به شیوهیهکی گشتی زۆر جار له ئەنجامی ئەو ژینگه ی قوتابی تیايدا هەلّسوکهوت دهکات رووبەر ووی هەندێ هەلّو یست دهبیتهوه، کە کار دهکاته سەر هەریه کە له هەلچوونەکان و دەستکهوتی خۆیندن. یهکێک لهم جوړه رهفتارانهش رهفتاری گێچه لێیکردنه له قوتابخانهکان. ئەم جوړه رهفتاره بهوه دەناسرێتهوه، کە بریتییه له رهفتاریکی خۆسه پیّنی، به گشتیش ئەو رهفتاره له لای ئەو قوتابیانه ئەنجام دهدرێ، کە رووبەر ووی هەندێ هەلّس وکهوت دهبنوه و کار دهکاته سەر قوتابیەکانی دیکه.

رهفتاری گێچه لێیکردن له ئەنجامی هەندیک هەلّس وکهوتی وەک ژینگە ی قوتابخانه، ئاستی ئابووری، هاوړی، په یوهندی مامۆستا له گەل قوتابی و توندوتیژی مامۆستا له گەل قوتابی سەر هەڵدەدات، ئەمانه هەموو هەستی دوژمنکارانه له لای قوتابی دروست دهکات و له ئەنجامدا ئەو قوتابیانه وەک پەرچە کردار رهفتاری گێچەل دەنوین.

ههروهها رهفتاری گێچەل له قوتابخانهدا، به واتای دەست درێژی کردن بۆ سەر قوتابیەکانی دیکه دیت، چ له رووی جەسته یی، یان زارهکی، یاخود کۆمەڵایه تییهوه بێت، ئەم رهفتاره کاریگەری نەرینی له سەر گێچه لێیکراو و ژینگە ی قوتابخانه و تەنانهت له سەر کۆمەلگا به گشتی دهبیّت (بهنساوی وحسن، ٢٠١٥، ص.٣).

ھەبوونى گرفت لە قوتابخانەكان راستەوخۆ پەيوەستە بە ئاستى گەشمى پىشكەوتن و زانستى كۆمەلگە، بۆيە كاتىك قوتابخانەكان بەگشتى و قوتابى بە تايبەتى دەكەوتتە دۆخىكى نالەبارەو ئەوا ۋەك پىشمەرجى دواكەوتنى ئەو كۆمەلگەيە دەبيندريت.

لە ئىستادا كۆمەلگەكان بۆ برەودان بە پىشكەوتن و مانەويان لەپال ئەو گۆرانكارىيە خىراييانى كە زانست و پىشەسازى درووستى كردون، ھەولەدەن لە رېگەى قوتابخانە و خويندەنەو شانبەشانى كۆمەلگە پىشكەوتەووەكان ھەنگاو بنىن، بۆيە لەم چوارچۆيەيدا ھەول و تەقەلای كۆمەلگەكان ئەوەيە، بتوانن گرافتەكانى قوتابخانە و پرۆسەكانى خويندەن دەستىشانبكەن، بەم ئامانجەى چارەسەريكى گونجاو بۆ گرافتەكان بدۆزنەو، تا ژینگەيەكى تەندرووست بۆ خويندەن بەيئەنە كايەو.

لەم چوارچۆيەيدا دەستكەوتى خويندەن يەككە لەو دەستكەوتە گۇرنگانەى ۋەك دەستكەوتىكى دلخۆشكەر بۆ كۆمەلگە و پىشكەوتن دەبيندريت، بەلام لەگەل ئەوەشدا ھەبوونى گرفت بۆ كاريگەرى خستەنە سەر ئەو دەستكەوتانە، ئەوا دەستىشانبكەردن و چارەسەركردنى دەبىتە كاريكى پىشىنە و گۇرنگ، بۆيە لەم رۋانگەيەو دەكرىت ئاماژە بە بوونى دوو ھۆكارى كارتىكەر بكرىت لەسەر دەستكەوتى خويندەن، ئەوانىش رەفتارى گىچەلپىكردن وشلەژانى ھەلچوونى، كە دەكرىت بە دەستىشانبكەردن و چارەسەركردنى ئەم دوو لايەنە نەريئىيە ئاستى دەستكەوتى خويندەن، تا ئاستىك بەرز بكرىتەو.

لە چوارچۆيەى ئەم تىگەيشتانەو ئەوەى لىرەدا ۋەك پرسىار دەردەكەوتىت ئەوەيە، تا چەند گىچەلپىكردن ۋەكو گۆراۋىك دەبىتە ھۆى بەرزبوونەوەى ئاستى ھەلچوونى نەريئىى و كاريگەرى لە سەر دەستكەوتى خويندەن قوتابيان دەبىت؟

میتۆدى توێژینەو:

میتۆدى ۋەسفى چەندىتى بەكار ھاتوو، نموونەى ئەم توێژینەوەيە پىكدىت لە (٥٦٥) قوتابى لە ھەردوو رەگەزى نىر و مىن كە لە قۇناغى ئامادەيى دەخوينن و بە شىۋازى ناھەرەمەكى مەبەستدار ھەلبرىدراون. پىۋەرەكانب رىتبىوون لە يەكەم، ئامادەكردنى پىۋەرى گىچەل پىن كردن كە (٢٦) برگە پىك ھاتوو بە سەر چوار بواردا دابەش بوو دووھم بۆ پىۋانەكردنى ھەلچوونى نەريئىى پىۋەرى (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995) بەكارھاتوو كە لە (٤٢) برگەو سىن بوار(خەمۆكى، دلەراوكى، فشار) پىكھاتوو. بۆ دەستكەوتى خويندەن نەرى قوتابى لە بەرپۆەبەرايەتى قوتابخانە ۋەرگىراو. سەرچەم بەشداربووان فۆرمى رەزامەندى بەشداربوونيان پىكردۆتەو.

ئەنجامەكانى توێژینەو

دواى شىكردنەوەى ئەنجامەكانى توێژینەو بە گوێرەى ئەو ئامانجانەى، توێژەر ھەولنى بۆ دەدا، ئەو لەم توێژینەوەيەدا چەند ئەنجامىك بەدەست ھىنراون، بە گوێرەى گۆراۋەكانى توێژینەو و گۆراۋە دىمۆگرافىيەكانى ئەم توێژینەوەيە، چەند ئاستىكى جياواز پىشانەدرىن. بۆ ئەو مەبەستە دواى دەرخستنى ئەنجامەكان، لىرەدا ھەولەدرىت گشت ئەنجامەكانى بە شىۋەيەكى پوخت لە خوارەو بەرخىنەرۋو،

لىرەدا دەكرىت ئاماژە بەو بەكرىت يەكك لەم ھۆكارانەى دەبىتە ھۆى نزمبوونەوەى ئاستى دەستكەوتى خويندەن برىتییە لە ژینگەى قوتابخانە، ۋە ئەو رەفتار و كارلپكانەى لەژینگەى قوتابخانە رۋوبەرۋوى قوتابى دەبىتەو، چونكە چۆنىەتى ۋەرگرتن و بەكارھىنانى زانىارىيەكان بە شىۋەيەكى گشتى پشت بەم ھەلومەرجانە دەبەستىت كە لە ژینگەى قوتابخانەدا رۋودەدەن (عەدەس، ٢٠١٣، لا. ١٤). يەكك لەم رەفتار و ھەلسوكەوتە نەريئىانەش رەفتارى گىچەلپىكردنە، ئەوىش بە واتاى ئازاردان يان ئەشكەنجەدانىكى جەستەيى، ھەرەشە، ترساندەن يان ھەر جۆرە ئاماژەيەكى دىكە دىت، كە ۋەك ھەرەشە لە سەر كەسىكى دىكە دابندريت و بىتە ھۆى ئەوەى ھەستى ترس يان بىزارى لە لای كەسى گىچەلپىكراو درووستبكات (سەعید، ٢٠٠٧، لا. ٧).

ھەرۋەھا ئەو توێژینەوانەى لەم بارەيەو ئەنجامدراون جەخت لە سەر كاريگەرييە نەريئىەكانى رەفتارى گىچەلپىكردن لە سەر دەستكەوتى خويندەن قوتابيان دەكەنەو، لە توێژینەوەى (Rusteholz& et al, 2021)دا ئەو رۋودەبىتەو، كە گىچەلپىكردن لە قوتابخانەكاندا كاريگەرى نەريئى دەكاتە سەر قوتابيان و ئاستى دەستكەوتى خويندەن نزم دەكاتەو. جگە لەمەش ئەنجامەكانى توێژینەوەى (Al-Raqquad, 2017) ئەو پىشانەدات كە رەفتارى گىچەلپىكردن لە قوتابخانەكان ھۆكارىكە بۆ نزمبوونەو دەستكەوتى خويندەن قوتابيان چ قوربانى رەفتارى گىچەلپىكردن، واتە گىچەلپىكراو بىت ياخود خودى گىچەلكار .

كەواتە، دەكرىت بگوتىرت، ئەم جۆرە رەفتارە توندوتىژانە، جا چ توندوتىژى جەستەيى بىت يان توندوتىژى دەروونى، دەبىتە ھۆى درووستبوونى كاريگەرى نەريئى لە سەر ئاستى خويندەن و دەستكەوتى خويندەن قوتابى، لەبەر ئەوەى پرۆسەى خويندەن پىۋىستى بە دۆخىكى ئارام و ھاوسەنگ ھەيە. بۆيە كاتىك ئەو ژینگەيە دەبىتە ژینگەيەكى ناارام و توندوتىژ، ئەو ئەو قوتابىانەى دەبنە قوربانى ئەم جۆرە رەفتارە ھەستى رق و نارازىبوونيان لە قوتابخانە لا دروست دەبىت، ئەمەش دەبىتە ھۆى ئەوەى ژینگەى قوتابخانە بە ژینگەيەكى تۆقىنەر و بىزاركەر بىبن و سەرەنجام بىتە ھۆى نزمبوونەوەى ئاستى وىست بۆ فىربوون (قادر، ٢٠٢٠، لا. ١٧٧).

ھەرۋەھا لە ميانى ئەو تىگەيشتانەى زانستى سەردەم بۆ مروّف ھەيەتى و ئەو تىگەيشتانەى كە گۇرنگدان بە چارەسەرى ھەبوونى ھەر گرافتىك لە سىستەمى پەرورەيى، كە ھەموو بوارەكانى پەرورەدە لەخۆدەگرىت، بۆتە جىگەى پرسىكى سەرەكى بۆ توێژینەو لەم بوارانەدا (مەحمود، ٢٠١٣، لا. ٢٢). لە ئەمرۆدا يەكك لەو لايەنانەى بۆتە جىگەى پرسى لىپرسراوانى بوارى پەرورەدە، ھەولدانە بۆ بەرزكردنەوەى ئاستى دەستكەوتى خويندەن، چونكە نزمبوونەوەى ئاستى دەستكەوتى خويندەن دەبىتە ھۆى گرافتىكى سەرەكى لە ھەمبەر بەدىھىئانى ئامانجە پەرورەدەيىەكان (الدباس، ٢٠٠٤، ص. ٢).

بە شىۋەيەكى گشتى دەكرىت ئەو رۋون بكرىتەو، ئامانجى سەرەكى ھەر كاريكى ئەكادىمى گەرانە بە دواى ئەو پرسىارانەى كە ۋەك كىشەيەك لە ھەزرى توێژەردا درووستدەبىت، بۆيە توێژەر لە ئەنجامى ئەو پرسىارانەو ھەولەدات بە دواى ۋەلامىكى زانستىدا بگەرىت. لەگەل ئەمانەشدا لە ھەموو كۆمەلگەيەكدا خويندەن و قوتابخانە يەككىن لە پاى سەرەككىيەكانى رۆژگارى ئەمرۆ، بۆيە ھەبوونى ھەر گرافتىك لەم پاىە گۇرنگە دەكرىت لە دواړۆردا بىتە ھۆى دروست بوونى گرافتىكى گەورەتر، چونكە

هەر لهما چوارچێوهیەدا یەکیکی دیکە لە ئامانجەکانی توێژینهوه، زانینی ئاستی هەلچووونی نەڕێنیه لەی نموونە توێژینهوه بە گۆڕە ی گۆراوی دیمۆگرافی ڕهگهز، که بریتیین لە نێر و مێ. دواى شیکردنەوی ئەنجامەکان، ئەم توێژینهوهیه گەشتوو بەم ئەنجامە، که هیچ جیاوازییهکی ئاماری بۆ هەلچووونی نەڕێنی بەشیوهیهکی گشتی بوونی نییه و هەر دوو ڕهگهز وهک یهک ههست به ههلچووونی نەڕێنی دەکەن. لەگەڵ ئەوەشدا هەرچی لەبارەى بە هەلچووونی نەڕێنیه، بە گۆڕە ی بوارەکانی ئەم گۆراوهیه، که بریتیین لە بوارەکانی خەمۆکی و دڵپاوەکی و فشار، وا دەردەکەوێت که بە گۆڕە ی بوارەکانیش بە هەمان شیوه هیچ جیاوازییهکی ئاماری بۆ پێشاندانی جیاوازی نیوان ڕهگهزی نێر و مێ بوونی نییه.

هەرچی لە بارەى بەو ئامانجی زانینی ئاستی دەستکەوتی خۆندنە لەی قوتابیان، ئەوه دواى دەستکەوتنی تێکرای نمرەى قوتابیان و شیکردنەوه و دۆزینەوی ناوەندی ژمێرهیی بۆ نمرەى گشت قوتابیانى نموونە توێژینهوه، ئەوه ئەو ئەنجامە دەستکەوت که نموونە توێژینهوهکه لە ئاستیکی نزم دەستکەوتی خۆندان ههیه.

سەرەرای ئەمانەش دواى شیکردنەوی ئەنجامەکان، ئەوه دەردەکەوێت، پەيوەندیهکی بەهێز لە نیوان گۆراوهکانی توێژینهوهدا بوونی ههیهو بە جۆریک پەيوەندیهکی ئەڕێنی لە نیوان گێچەل و هەلچووونی نەڕێنی بوونی ههیه، واتە پەيوەندیهکی راستهوانە لە نیوان گێچەل و هەلچووونی نەڕێندا بوونی ههیه، لە هەمان کاتیشدا پەيوەندیهکی نەڕێنی و پێچەوانە لە نیوان گێچەلپێکردن و دەستکەوتی خۆندن بوونی ههیه.

لەگەڵ ئەمانەشدا بە گۆڕە ی ئەنجامەکانی توێژینهوه ئەوه دەردەکەوێت، که گێچەلپێکردن پێشبینی هەلچووونی نەڕێنی دەکات بە گۆڕە ی بوارەکانی ئەم گۆراوه، بە جۆریک تا ئاستی گێچەلپێکردن بەرزبێتەوه، ئەوه هەلچووونی نەڕێنی لە بواړی خەمۆکی (0.12) و بواړی دڵپاوەکی (0.007) و بواړی فشار (0.008) بەرزدهبێتەوه، واتە ئاستی پێشبینی گێچەل لە سەر بوارەکانی هەلچووونی نەڕێنی بەشیوهیهکی راستهوانە کاریگەری درووستدەکات. لە هەمان کاتیشدا پێشبینیهکی پێچەوانە لە نیوان ڕهفتاری گێچەلپێکردن و دەستکەوتی خۆندن بوونی ههیه و بە جۆریک تا ئاستی ڕهفتاری گێچەلپێکردن بەرزبێتەوه ئەوه ئاستی دەستکەوتی خۆندن بە ڕێژە ی (0.12) نزمدهبێتەوه.

یهکیک لە ئامانجەکانی توێژینهوه، بریتیی بوو لە زانینی ئاستی گێچەلپێکردن لە قوتابخانەکان. ئەنجامەکانی ئەم توێژینهوهیه ئەوهیان دەرخستوو، گێچەلپێکردن لە قوتابخانەکان بە گۆڕە ی نموونە توێژینهوه لە ئاستیکی بەرزدا دەبندرێت. واتە قوتابیانی نموونە توێژینهوه، که بریتیین لە قوتابیانی لە قوتابخانەکانی سنووری ئیدارە ی سەربەخۆ لە قوئاغی ئامادهیی دەخوینن ئەزموونی گێچەلپێکردنیان لە ئاستیکی بەرزدا چەشتوو. لەگەڵ ئەوەشدا بۆ زانینی بوارەکانی گێچەلپێکردن لەی قوتابیان، که بریتیی بوون لە گێچەلپێکردنی فیزیکی، گێچەلپێکردنی زارەکی، گێچەلپێکردنی پەيوەندیه کۆمەلایهتیهکان و گێچەلپێکردنی ئەلیکترۆنی. ئەوه ئەنجامەکان وا پێشاندەم گێچەلپێکردنی فیزیکی زیاتر لە بوارەکانی دیکە کاریگەری بە سەر قوتابیانی نموونە توێژینهوهکه بەدیاردەکەوێت و زیاتر ئەزموونی ئەم جۆره ی گێچەلپێکردنهیان کردوو، بە بەراورد لەگەڵ بوارەکانی دیکە ی گێچەلپێکردن.

هەرچی سەبارەت بە ئامانجیکی دیکە ی توێژینهوهیه، که بریتیه لە زانینی ئاستی هەلچووونی نەڕێنی لەی قوتابیانی نموونە توێژینهوه، ئەوه ئەم توێژینهوهیه بە گۆڕە ی وهلامی بەشداربووان گەشتوو بەم ئەنجامە که ئاستی هەلچووونی نەڕێنی لەی نموونە توێژینهوهکه لە ئاستیکی ئاماری بەرزدا دەبندرێت. واتە نموونە توێژینهوهکه هەست بە بوونی هەلچووونی نەڕێنی دەکەن. سەرەرای ئەمانەش گۆراوی هەلچووونی نەڕێنی بەشیوهیهکی گشتی لە سێ بوار پێکدێت، ئەوانیش بواړی خەمۆکی و دڵپاوەکی و فشارن، دواى شیکردنەوی ئەنجامەکان ئەوه دەردەکەوێت، که بواړی دڵپاوەکی لە هەلچووونی نەڕێنی زیاتر لە بوارەکانی دیکە کاریگەری بەسەر نموونە توێژینهوهکهدا ههیه و نموونە توێژینهوه بە بەراورد لەگەڵ بوارەکانی خەمۆکی و فشار زیاتر دڵپاوەکیان لە لا دەردەکەوێت.

یهکیکی دیکە لە ئامانجەکانی ئەم توێژینهوهیه بریتیی بووه لە زانینی ئاستی گێچەلپێکردن بە گۆڕە ی گۆراوی دیمۆگرافی ڕهگهز، که لە هەردوو ڕهگهزی نێر و مێ پێکدێت، ئەوه دواى شیکردنەوی ئەنجامەکان لەم توێژینهوهیهدا وا دەردەکەوێت که هیچ جیاوازییهکی ئاماری بۆ گۆراوی ڕهگهز نێر و مێ لە ئاستی گێچەلپێکردندا بوونی نییه و هەردوو ڕهگهز بەبێ جیاوازی ڕووبەرۆوی گێچەلپێکردن لە قوتابخانەکان دەبنەوه. واتە بە گۆڕە ی ئەو ئەنجامەکانی که ئەم توێژینهوهیه دەرخستوو، گێچەلپێکردن لە قوتابخانەکاندا لە ئاستیکی بەرزدايه و ئەم ئاستە بە گۆڕە ی گۆراوی دیمۆگرافی ڕهگهز، که بریتیین لە نێر و مێ هیچ جیاوازییهک پێشانداریت و هەردوو ڕهگهز بە ئاستیکی نزیکهیی وهک یهک ئەزموونی گێچەلپێکردن لە قوتابخانەکان کردوو. هەرچی ئەوه ی پێویستە سەبارەت بە بوارەکانی گێچەلپێکردنە بە گۆڕە ی گۆراوی ڕهگهزی نێر و مێ، وا دەردەکەوێت، که هەرسێ بواړی گێچەلپێکردنی فیزیکی و پەيوەندیه کۆمەلایهتیهکان و گێچەلپێکردنی زارەکی هیچ جیاوازییهکی ئاماری، که نیشانی بدات، جیاوازی لەنیوان هەر دوو ڕهگهزی نێر و مێدا هەبێت، بوونی نییه، بەلکو تەنیا لە بواړی گێچەلپێکردنی ئەلیکترۆنی بە گۆڕە ی گۆراوی ڕهگهزی نێر و مێ بەلگەداری ئاماریی ههیه و بە ئاستیکی زۆر نزم ڕهگهزی نێر زیاتر لە ڕهگهزی مێ ئەزموونی ئەم جۆره ی گێچەلپێکردنە دەکات، که بریتیه لە گێچەلپێکردنی ئەلیکترۆنی لە نموونە توێژینهوهکه پێشاندەدرێت.

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راسپاردە:

1. ھولېدېرېت راھىيانى تايىت بە قوتايان بىرېت بۇ ئوھى بتوان لە کاتى ھەلچووندا كۆنترۆلې پەفتارەکانيان بکەن.
2. راسپاردنى كەسانى پسپۆر بۇ دۆزىنەوھى شىوازيك لە رېنمايىين تايىت بەم دۆخانەى كە دەبنە ھۆى درووستبوونى پەفتارى گېچەلېيکەردن بە شىوھەيەكى گشتى لە كۆمەلگە و قوتابخانە بە تايىت.
3. ھولېدېرېت لەرېگەى وەرزىشى تايىت و شانۆ و کارە ھوونەرييەکان لە قوتابخانەکاندا ئاستى کارىگەرييەنەرييەکانى گېچەلېيکەردن فيرى قوتايان بکريت.
4. ھولېدېرېت لە گشت قوتابخانەکاندا رېنمايىكارى دەروونى بە گویرهى ستانداردى جيهانى دابمەزرىندرين، بۇ ئوھى بتوان ھاوسەنگى دەروونى و كۆمەلەيەتى قوتايان لە قوتابخانەکاندا رابگرن
5. ھولېدېرېت لە رېگەى کارگېرى قوتابخانەکانوھە چاودېرييەكى وردى ژينگەى قوتابخانەکان بکرين، لە ھەبوونى ھەر دياردەيەكى گېچەلېيکەردن قوتايى گېچەلکار بخريته ژير چارەسەرى دەروونى و كۆمەلەيەتيەوھە.
6. ھولېدېرېت لە ھۆکارەکانى نزمبوونەوھى ئاستى دەستکەوتى ھەر قوتاييەک بکۆلدريتەوھە، بۇ ئوھى بزانييت ھۆکارە کارتيکەرەکانى نزمبوونەوھى ئاستى دەستکەوتى خويندن بۇ چ ھۆکارىک دەگەرېتەوھە.

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ناونيشانى سيمينار:

”دروستکردنى پۆلپكى
نيمچه سەربەخۆ بەلام
داھىنەرانە.“



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The current and previous generations which are known as Alpha and Z deal with classes way differently from the ways we did it. Moreover, the ways they want to learn about different subjects are quite different from those methods and techniques the older generation used in their classes. To be frank, these two current generations want to have more freedom and self-dependent than we had decades ago. An autonomous but creative classroom empowers students to take ownership of their learning while fostering creativity and critical thinking skills.

Students should have the autonomy to choose what they want to learn and how they want to learn it. Teachers can offer choices in assignments, topics, and learning goals to help students take ownership of their education. At last but not least, feedback is essential for students to know how they are progressing and what they need to improve. Teachers can provide feedback through regular assessments, one-on-one meetings, and peer evaluations. By following these steps, teachers can create an autonomous but creative classroom that fosters critical thinking, creativity, and student ownership of learning.

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دروستىكىنى پۇلىكى نىمچە سىرىخۇ بىلام داھىنەرانە

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نەۋەكانى ئىستا و پىشوو كە ناسراون بە نەۋەى (ئەلفا و زىد) بە شىۋەيەكى جىاوازىتر لەو رىڭايانەى كە ئىمە كىدوومانە مامەلە لەگەل پۇلەكاندا دەكەن. جگە لەۋەش، ئەو رىڭايانەى كە دەيانەۋىت بەھۆيانەۋە فىرى بابەتگەلىكى جىاواز بىن، تەۋاو جىاوازان لەو شىۋاز و تەكنىكانەى كە نەۋەكانە پىشوتىر لە پۇلەكانىندا بەكارىيان دەھىنا. ئەگەر راشكاۋانە بلىم ئەم دوو نەۋەيەى ئىستا دەيانەۋىت بەراۋرد بەۋەى كە دەيان سال لەمەۋبەر ھەبۋو، زىاتىر ئازاد بىن و زىاتىر پىشت بە خۇيان بەستىن. پۇلىكى سىرىخۇ بىلام داھىنەرانە خۇيىندىكاران لە روۋى تۋانكانى بىرىكىدەنەۋەى رەخنەگرانەۋە بەھىز دەكات و يارمەتىيان دەدات كە خاۋەندارىتى فىرىۋونى خۇيان بەكەن لە ھەمان كاتدا پەروەردەيەكى داھىنەرانەيان ھەبىت. ھەبۋونى كىلتورىكى ئەرىنى لەناو پۇل زۇر گىرنگە بۇ خۇيىندىكارانى نەۋەى ئەلفا و زىد بۇ ئەۋەى ھەست بە ئاسۋودەيى بەكەن لە خاۋەندارىتى كىردى فىرىۋونى خۇيان. كە ئەمەش دەتۋانىت لە رىگەى گىتۋوگۇى بەردەۋامى ناو پۇل، چالاكىيەكانى دروستكىدىن تىم و جەختكىدەنەۋە لەسەر رىزگىرتىن و مېھرىبانى بەگىشتى بەدەستبەھىنرىت. جگە لەۋەش پەيرەۋى فىرخۋاز-سەنتەرى خۇيىندىكارەكان دەخاتە سىر كورسى شۇفىرى پىرۋسۋى فىرىۋونەكەيان. مامۇستايان دەتۋان ئاسانكارى بۇ ئەمە بەكەن لەرىڭاى پىدانى ھەلى زىاتىر بە خۇيىندىكاران لەسەر ئەو شتانەى كە فىرىدەبىن، چۇنىتى فىرىۋونىيان و چۇنىتى پىشكەش كىردى زانىيارىيەكانىيان. لە لايەكى دىكەۋە داھىنان كىردن لە پۇلىكى سىرىخۇدا زۇر گىرنگە. پىۋىستە مامۇستايان خۇيىندىكارەكانىيان ھان بەدەن بۇ ئەۋەى (لە دەرەۋەى سىندۋەكە) بىرىكەنەۋە، ئاستەنگەكان لەبەرچاۋ بگىر و بەدۋاى ئارەۋەۋەكانىندا بگەرىن. ئەو ئەرك و چالاكىيانەى كە رىڭا بە بەكارھىنانى چەند رىيازىكى جىاۋازى فىرىۋون دەدەن و چارەسىرى داھىنەرانەيان تىدايە، بۇ بەزەكىدەنەۋەى ئاستى داھىنان زۇر بەسۋودىن. فىرىۋون لەسەر بىنەماى پىرۋە رىگەيەكى نايايە بۇ ئەۋەى رىگە بە خۇيىندىكاران بدىت خاۋەندارىتى فىرىۋونەكەيان بەكەن. لە رىگەى ئەمەۋە دەتۋانىت ھانى خۇيىندىكاران بدىت بۇ بىرىكىدەنەۋەى رەخنەگرانە و چارەسىرىكىدىن كىشەكانىيان لە ھەمان كاتدا رىگە بە خۇيىندىكاران دەدات بە شىۋەيەكى ھاۋبەش و سىرىخۇ كارىكەن. تەكنەلۇزىاش دەتۋانىت يارمەتيدەر بىت لە بەرزكىدەنەۋەى ئاستى فىرىۋون لە رىگەى دابىنكىردىن و گەشىتن بەو سىرچاۋە و ئامرازانەى كە رەنگە بەردەست نەبىن. لەرىڭاى تەكنەلۇزىاۋە مامۇستايان دەتۋان ۋانەى چالاك دروست بەكەن و فىدىباك پىشكەشى خۇيىندىكارەكان بەكەن ۋە دەتۋان ھەلى كاركىردىن ھاۋبەش بە شىۋەى ئۇنلاين بۇ خۇيىندىكارەكان دەستەبەر بەكەن. خۇيىندىكاران پىۋىستە ئەو سىرىخۇيەيان ھەبىت كە ھەلبىزاردىن بەكەن بۇ ئەو شتانەى كە دەيانەۋىت فىرىبىن و چۇنىتى فىرىۋونىيان. مامۇستايان دەتۋان پۇلىنى ئەرك و بابەت و ئامانچەكانى فىرىۋون بەكەن بۇ زىاتىر يارمەتى دانى خۇيىندىكارەكان ھەتا بتۋان باشتر خاۋەندارىتى خۇيىندەكەيان بەكەن.

لە كۇتايىدا، فىدىباك زۇر گىرنگە بۇ ئەۋەى خۇيىندىكاران بزانىن چۇن پىشەكەۋەن و پىۋىستىيان بە چىيە باشتىرى بەكەن. پىشكەش كىردى فىدىباك دەكرىت كەرىڭاى ھەلسەنگاندەن بەردەۋام، كۇبۋونەۋەى يەك بە يەك و ھەلسەنگاندەن ھاۋپۇلەۋە ئەنچام بدىت. بە پەيرەۋكىدىن ئەم ھەنگاۋانە، مامۇستايان دەتۋان پۇلىكى سىرىخۇ بىلام داھىنەرانە دروست بەكەن كە يارمەتيدەر بىت بۇ بەرزۋونەۋەى ئاستى بىرىكىدەنەۋەى رەخنەگرانە، داھىنەرىيى و خاۋەندارىتى خۇيىندىكاران لە فىرىۋوندا.

پۇلى نىمچە سىرىخۇ ۋاتە ھىشتەنەۋەى بۋارىك بۇ مامۇستا لەناو پۇل بۇ بەجىگەياندەن ئەركى خۇى. ئەگەر خۇيىندىكار بەتەۋاۋى سىرىخۇ بىت لەناو پۇلدا، ئەۋا ھەرمەكەى بوون و پىشۋىيەكى زۇر دروست دەبىت لەناو پۇلەكاندا. شىۋازى كاركىردن لەم بۋارەدا بۇچەند لايەنىك دابەش دەكرىت؛ رىڭاكانى ۋانە و تەنەۋە، ناسىنى نەۋەى زىد و ئەلفا ۋەك خۇيان، چۇنىتى ھاندانى خۇيىندىكارى ئەم نەۋەيە، شىۋازى بەشدارى كىردىيان لەناو ۋانەكان، ئەۋشتانەى كە لەناو پۇلدا فىرىدەبىن، ۋە ياساۋ رىساي تايبەت بەناۋپۇل.

لەكاتى دىارىكىدىن رىڭاكانى ۋانە و تەنەۋە، پىۋىستە بزانىن چ جۇرە رىڭايەك لەگەل چ كەسىك بەكاردىت. كاركىردى مامۇستا لە زانكۇ جىاۋازىرا لە كاركىردى مامۇستا لە قۇناغى ناۋەندى و دۋاناۋەندى ياخۇد لە كاركىردى ۋەك مامۇستا لە خولى تايبەت. ناكىت لەگەل ھاموۋ ئاستىك ھەمان جۇرى فىركىردىن و كاركىردن بەكاربەھىنرىت. پىۋىستە رەچاۋى جىاۋازىيە تاكە كەسىيەكان بكىت، ۋەك؛ جىاۋازى رەگەر، شۋىنى رىيان كىردىن، زانىارى پىشۋەختەى خۇيىندىكار...ھتە. ۋە لەھەمان كاتدا پىۋىستە كار لەسەر داھىنان بكىت لەناو پۇل، گىرنگ نىيە چەندىكى كىيەكان و بابەتەكان تەۋاو دەبىن، گىرنگ ئەۋەيە كە چەند داھىنان لەناو پۇلەكانماندا دەكىت. پەيرەۋ كىردى ياساۋ رىساي تايبەت بە پۇلەكان خالىكى زۇر گىرنگە و پىۋىستە رەچاۋ بكىت، لەۋلاتەكانى ۋەك ئەمىرىكا و چىن ئەم لايەنە زۇر بە وردى گىرنگى پىدەدرىت. چۈنكە نەۋەكانى زىد و ئەلفا داخۋازى سىرىستى تەۋاو و ئەگەر بەرىسا ۋياساي تايبەت كۇنتىرۇل نەكرىن، ئەۋا فىركىرنىشيان زۇر بە زەحمەت دەبىت.

نەۋەى زىد و ئەلفا كىن و بۇچى دەبىت بىانناسىن؟

ئەم نەۋەيە لە لەدايك بوۋەكانى سالى ۱۹۹۷ دەست پىدەكات و ھەتا ۲۰۲۵ دەخايەنىت. مۇۋەكانى ئەم نەۋەيە كار لەسەرخۇيان دەكەن و ھەزىيان بە سىرىستى تەۋاو، بۇيەش بەشىۋازىكى داھىنەرانە بىر دەكەنەۋە. نەۋەى ئەم نەۋەيە بەكارھىنانى ئامىرە تەكنۇلۇجىيەكانە بەشىۋازىكى خىراۋ پىشكەۋتەتر لەنەۋەكانى پىش خۇيان، بۇيە دەكرىت بە نەۋەى تەكنۇلۇجىيا ناۋبىرىن. دابىبان پىۋىستە ئەۋە لەبەرچاۋ بگىر كە ناتۋان ئەم نەۋەيە بە ئاسانى دابىر لەبەكارھىنانى مۇبايل و بەگىشتى تەكنۇلۇجىيا. ئەم بەكارھىنانە فراۋانە بۇتە ھۇكارىك بۇ ئەۋەى ئەم نەۋەيە زۇر زىاتىر رەخنە بگىر لەچاۋ نەۋەكانى پىش خۇيان، ۋە پىرسىار لەسەر ھەموو شتىك دادەنەن.

نمونه‌گانی پېښوو پېښان ئاسايي نمېوو ئه‌گهر مامۆستاکه‌يان هه‌له‌يه‌کي هه‌بېت بۆي راست بکه‌نموه، به‌لام نموه‌ي زېد و ئه‌لغا ئهمه‌يان پي ئاساييه و زوړيش په‌خنه ده‌گرن له ههموو که‌سيک. ئه‌گهر شتيکيان پي قوبول نه‌کړيټ، راسته‌وخو رووبه‌رووي ده‌بنموه. ئهم نموه‌يه که‌متر گوي ده‌گرن وه زياتر حمز ده‌کمن به باسکردني ئهو شتانه‌ي که خو‌يان بينويانه و ئه‌زمونيان کردووه. بۆيه گرنه‌گه ئهم نموه‌يه بناسين، هه‌تا بتواني په‌خنه‌گانيان قوبول بکه‌ين و به‌پي ئموه مامه‌له‌يان له‌گه‌ل بکه‌ين. ئهم نموه‌يه بۆ ئموه‌ي شته‌گان قوبول بکه‌ن، پيويستيان به به‌لگه‌ي روون و په‌وان هه‌يه. خاليکي زور گرنه‌گ هه‌يه که مامۆستايان پيويسته هه‌لوپسته‌ي له‌سر بکه‌ن، ئه‌ويش ريگاگاني فيرکردن و وانه وتنمويه. گرنه‌گي ئهم لايه‌نه له هند ساليکي دواي خويندنگا و زانگو ده‌رده‌که‌ويټ، بۆيه پيويسته زور به وريايي ئاگاداري ئهم خاله‌بين.

دوو ريگاي باو هه‌يه بۆ وانه وتنموه: ريگا کونه‌گاني وانه وتنموه وه ريگا نوييه‌گان، که هه‌ردووگان له ئيستادا له به‌کاره‌يناندان به‌لام ريگا نوييه‌که زياتر له خويندنگا تايه‌ته‌گان به‌کاردېت. جياوازي نيوان ئهم دوو ريگايه زوره، له‌وانه (وه‌رگيړاني راسته‌وخوي ريزماني)، که له‌کوندا له ئهمريکا وبه‌ريتانيا به‌کارده‌هات بۆ فيربووني نوسين و ئه‌ده‌بياتي لاتيني و وه‌رگيړاني بۆ سهرزماني ئينگليزي، به‌داخوه له‌زوړبه‌ي خويندنگاگاندا ئهم ريگايه تا ئيستا به‌کاردېت، به‌لام ئايا لي‌ره‌دا خويندکار فيري هيج ده‌بېت؟ له‌لايه‌کي دیکه‌وه‌ريگايه‌کي دیکه هه‌يه ئه‌ويش (ريگاي راسته‌وخو)ي فيرکردنه که ئيش له‌سهر ووشه‌سازي ده‌کات و خويندکار فيرده‌کات که هه‌له‌گاني خو‌ي راست بکاته‌وه، له‌همه‌مان کاتدا رسته‌ي پېده‌درېت بۆ ئموه‌ي له‌ريگاي رسته‌که‌وه ريزمان فيربېټ.

نموه‌ي زېد و ئه‌لغا زياتر کار له‌سهر ته‌کنو‌لوچيا ئه‌کمن و له‌هموو جييه‌ک ئينته‌رنېت به‌رده‌سته بويان، له‌ناو ماله‌گانيان و له‌ناو ته‌له‌فونه‌کانيشيان. بۆيه ئهم لايه‌نه پيويسته له‌ناو خويندنيش گرنه‌گي پېدريټ و ريگا راسته‌که‌يان فيربکريټ بۆبه‌کاره‌يناني. بۆ نمونه فيرکردنيان بۆ نوسيني ئيمه‌يل، بۆئموه‌ي بتوانن به‌شيک له ئه‌ره‌که‌گانيان به‌و ريگايه پيشکه‌ش بکه‌ن. يان نوسيني بلوگ، خويندکار ده‌توانيټ له‌م ريگايه‌وه شتانيک ده‌رباره‌ي ژياني خو‌ي بنوسيټ و به‌شي بکات له‌گه‌ل خه‌لک. ئهو ريگاياني که زورترين کات به‌کاردېن له ئيستادا به‌کاره‌يناني داتاشو و سلايده بۆ نيشانداني هه‌ر شتيک له‌ناو پوله‌گاندا. ئهمه يه‌کيک له‌ئاسانه‌ترین ريگاگان و له‌هموو شوينيک له‌ناو ههموو جوړه پوليک ده‌کريټ به‌کاربه‌يټريټ. ريگايه‌کي دیکه که به داخوه گرنه‌گيه‌کي که‌مي پېدراوه، ئه‌ويش ريگاي به‌کاره‌يناني وييسايته‌گانه. خويندکار به‌شيوه‌يه‌کي زور چالاک ده‌توانيټ هه‌ر يه‌کيک له پلاتفو‌رمه‌گاني سو‌شيال ميديا به ئاسانه‌ترین شيوه به‌کار به‌يټيټ به‌لام ناتوانيټ يه‌کيک له مالپه‌ره‌گاني وه‌ک (يودي‌مي، ئونلاين کلاس، کو‌رپه‌س...هتد.) به‌کاربه‌يټيټ له‌کاتيکدا ئه‌توانن فير بن.

يه‌کيکي دیکه له گرنه‌گه‌ترین خاله‌گان که پيويسته له‌گه‌ل ئهم نموه‌يه ره‌چاو بکريټ ئموه‌يه کا مامۆستايان ئاگاداري جياوازي خويندکاره‌گانيان بن و هه‌ميشه بييريان بيټ که خويندکاره‌گانيان وه‌ک يه‌ک نين، وه به‌راوردی نيوان خويندکاره‌گانيان نه‌کمن. له ههمان کاتدا ئموه‌ش گرنه‌گه که مامۆستايان به‌راورد له‌نيوان ئئيستاي خويندکاره‌گانيان و سهرده‌مي خويندني خو‌يان نه‌کمن، چونکه سهرده‌مه‌گان زور له‌يه‌ک جياوازن. بۆ زياتر قوول بونه‌وه و تيگه‌يشتن له جياوازي خويندکاره‌گان، چهند ريگايه‌کي ساده هه‌يه که‌مامۆستايان ده‌توانن به‌کاري به‌يټن.

له‌وانه پيداني ئه‌رکي ماله‌وه و کو‌نترو‌لکردني له‌دواتردا به‌شيوه‌يه‌کي ستراتيحي له‌نيوان خويندکاره‌گان بۆئموه‌ي هه‌ستى به‌رپرسياريټييان تي‌دا چالاک بيټ به‌رامبه‌ر فيربووني خو‌يان. ياخود ئه‌رکي پيکه‌وه‌يي گروپ له‌ناو پۆل بۆ دلنبا‌بوون له‌ئاماده‌کاري پيش وه‌خته‌ي خويندکاره‌گان خاليکي دیکي گرنه‌گه که له‌رييه‌وه خويندکاره‌گان هه‌ست به‌وه ده‌کمن که هه‌لو‌ليکيان داوه‌و ئه‌رکيکي تايه‌تيان به‌جيگه‌ياندووه بۆ فيربوونيان. لي‌ره‌دا مامۆستايان پيويسته ريگا و سهرچاوه‌ي تايه‌ت نيشاني خويندکاران بدن و رينمايان بکه‌ن بۆ گه‌ران به‌دواي زانياري دروست.

مامۆستايان پيويسته وابکه‌ن که پوله‌گانيان هانه‌ر بيټ بۆ خويندکاره‌گان ووايان لي‌بکه‌ن که ئاره‌زووي به‌شداري کردن بکه‌ن له فيربوون. ئه‌گهر خويندکار ئاره‌زووي له وانه‌يه‌ک نه‌بيټ، هيج شتيک فيرنا‌بيټ سهره‌راي کاتي زوري وانه‌که‌ش، بۆيه هه‌ميشه له‌وانه‌گاندا پيويسته شتانيک هه‌بن که هاني خويندکار بدن بۆ مانه‌وه‌و به‌ئاگابوون له وانه‌که. بۆ ئهمه چهندين ريگاي جياواز هه‌ن، وه‌ک زانيني حمز وئاره‌زووه‌گاني خويندکار له ژيان، دروستکردني ژينگه‌يه‌کي هاو‌رپيانه له‌ناو پۆل که ههموو ئه‌نداماني پوله‌که به ئاساني و به ئازادي بتوانن قسه‌ي تي‌دا بکه‌ن و راي خو‌يان به‌رامبه‌ر فيربوونيان ده‌ربېرن. ياخود ره‌چاوکردني ئموه‌ي که پوله‌که‌ت چه‌نيک سهرده‌مييانه‌يه و چهند له‌گه‌ل سهره‌مي نوي ده‌گونجېت، يان هينانه‌وه‌ي نمونه‌گاني ناو پۆل چهند له‌گه‌ل ژياني رۆژانه‌و ده‌وروبه‌ري خويندکار ئه‌گونجېت، بۆ نمونه ئه‌گهر له کتيبه‌که يان وانه‌که باسي موزه‌خانه‌ي لو‌قهر ده‌کات، ده‌توانريټ چواندني بۆ بکريټ له‌گه‌ل موزه‌خانه‌ي ئهمنه سووره‌که له سليماني، يان چواندني ئه‌يفه‌ل تاوه‌ر به مناره‌ي چۆلي له هه‌وليئ. ئهم چواندانه واده‌کمن خويندکار ئاسانه‌تر تي‌بگات و زياتر به‌دواي زانياري‌دا بگه‌ريټ له‌دونياي ده‌ره‌وه‌ي پۆلدا.

له‌گه‌ل ههموو ئهمانه‌شدا ريگاي زور هه‌ن بۆ ئموه‌ي پالپشتي خويندکار بن هه‌تا به‌چالاکي به‌شداري له‌وانه‌گاندا بکه‌ن، وه‌ک؛ به‌کاره‌يناني ته‌کنو‌لوچيا له پوله‌گاندا، دروست کردن و کارکردن به گروپ و تي‌که‌ل کردن خويندکاره‌گان، به‌کاره‌يناني ياري به‌پي باهتي وانه‌که و جالاکيه‌گاني ناو کتيبه‌که، هانداني خويندکاره‌گان بۆ رۆل بينين له‌پيش هاو‌رپيگانيان، ئه‌ويش سهره‌تا له‌ريگه‌ي نيشانداني کو‌مه‌ليک نمونه‌ي زيندووي ناو ژياني رۆژانه‌وه ده‌کريټ ئاسان بکريټ. وه خاليکي گرنه‌گريش ئموه‌يه که خويندکار هان بدريټ بۆئموه‌ي به‌دواي زانياري بگه‌ريټ وگرنه‌گي به فيربوون بدات نه‌ک ته‌نها زانياري له‌به‌ر بکات بۆ ماوه‌يه‌کي کورت. له‌نيوان نموه‌ي کو‌ن و نو‌يدا جياوازييه‌کي گرنه‌گ هه‌يه ئه‌ويش ئموه‌يه که نموه‌گاني پيشتر ته‌نها زانيارييه‌گانيان له‌به‌رکردووه زوړبه‌ي کات، به‌لام نموه‌ي زېد و ئه‌لغا ده‌يانه‌ويټ تي‌بگه‌ن چونکه ئاره‌زوو بيرو باوه‌ريان بو‌شته‌گان هه‌يه و به‌دواي ده‌گه‌ريټن. به‌م پييه‌ش مامۆستايان ده‌توانن له‌ريگاي راهي‌نان کردن له پوله‌گانياندا سهرنجي خويندکاره‌گان رابکي‌شن بۆ شتانيک که ته‌نانه‌ت له‌ده‌ره‌ي پوله‌که‌شت پيويست بيټ که خو‌ي به‌دواي بگه‌ريټ و به‌جوانه‌ترین شيواز وه‌لامه‌گاني ده‌ست بکه‌ويټ.

ئهو شتانه‌ي که له‌ناو پۆلدا فير ده‌کريټ دوو به‌شن؛ کتيب و پروگرامي خويندن، له‌گه‌ل کارامه‌يه‌يه‌گان. زوړبه‌ي کات سهرنج ده‌خريته سهر ته‌واوکردني پروگرام و کتيبي خويندن، زوړبه‌ي کاتيش به‌بن بيرکردنه‌وه خويندکار دواي ته‌واو کردن ئهمه ئه‌که‌ويټ و قوناغه‌گان ته‌واو ده‌کات به‌بن فيربوونيکي راسته‌قينه که‌نو ژيانيان سودي هه‌بيټ.

پرسىيار / ئايا تا چەند راستە كە نەوھى زىد و ئەلفا بە نەزان وەسەف دەكرين؟

تەنھا يەك نەوھى سادە دەتوانىت نىشانمان بدات كە ئاستى زىرەكى و زىرنگى ئەم نەوھىيە چەندە، ئەويش بەكارھىنان و فىربوونى ئامىرەكانى تەكنۇلۇجىايە بەشىوازىكى زۆر خىرا، كە ئەمە لەوانەيە زەحمەتتە بىت بۆ نەوھىكانى پۆيشتە. جىاوازييەكى ديارى ئەم نەوھىيە ئەوھىيە كە ھەمىيشە بە پەخنە گرانە بىر دەكەنەوھ و پرسىيار لەسەر ھەموو شتەك دادەنن و وە شتەكان قوبول ناكەن ئەگەر بەلگەى تەواوت نەبىت. ئەم نەوھىيە ناتوانن بەرامبەر ھىچ ھەلەيەك بىدەنگ بىن و شەرم بكن.

بەلام دەكرىت مامۇستايان كارامەيى بۆپروگرامى خويندن زىاد بكن و وەھى لىبكن كە خويندكارەكان ئارەزووى فىربوون بكن، ئەمەش بە ئاسانتەين شىوھ لەرنگەى نەوھىيە رەسەنى ژيانى رۆژانەوھ دەبىت. بۆ نەوھى بەكارھىنانى وپنەو پەنگى گونجاو لەسەر ئەو بابەتەى كە باسى دەكرىت، چونكە پەنگ پالەنرىكى زۆر باشە بۆ فىر بوون، وە وپنە تىگەيشتن زۆر ئاسان دەكات.

لەيەنكى دىكەى زۆر بىنەرەتى ھەبوونى ياساو رىساي تايبەتە لەناو پۆلەكان. گىرنگە كۆمەلەك رىسا ھەبن لەناو پۆلەكاندا بۆ زياتر بەرزكردنەوھى ئاستى فىربوون و دەستەبەردكردنى بارودۇخىكى گونجاو بۆفىربوون. بۆ نەوھى خويندكار پىوسىتە فىربكرىت كە دواى ھەندىك ئاراستەى تايبەت بكوپت كەبۆى ديارى دەكرىت و فىرببىت بەرپرسىيارىتى ھەلگىرىت. يان فىربكرىت كە تەلەفۆن بەكارنەھىنىت و ھەول بدات لەكاتى خۆى لەناو وانەكان ئامادەبىت. گىرنگەين خال ئەوھىيە خويندكار فىربكرىت رىز لەھەموو كەسىك و ھەموو شتەك بگرىت، نەك تەنھا لە مامۇستاكەى لەبەرئەوھى نەمرەكانى لەلەيە.

لەدواى ھەموو ئەمانە قۇناغى فەيداك دىت كە تىيدا خويندكار گىرنگى وانەكەى بۆ دەردەكەوپت و وادەكات كە ھەست بە بەرپرسىيارىتى بكات بەرامبەر فىر بوونى خۆى. بەلام زۆر گىرنگە كە فەيداك بەشىوھىيەكى بونىادنەر و گونجاو بە خويندكار بدرىت و پەچاوى ئەوھى بكرىت كە نەوھى زىد و ئەلفا نەوھىيەكى پەخنەگىر و بە ئاسانى ھەموو شتەك قوبول ناكەن.

پرسىيار / جىاوازى نىوان پۆلىكى نىمچە سەربەخۆ چۆن رابگىرىت لەگەل پۆلىكى زۆر توند كە سەربەخۆيى نەبىت؟

پۆلەكان پىويستە نىمچە سەربەخۆ بىن، واتە نەھىندە سەربەخۆ بىن كە كۆنترولى پۆل لەدەست خويندكارەكان بىت، نە ھىندەش توند بىت كە نەتوانن ھىچ قسەيەك بكن و راى خۆيان دەربىر. لە پۆلى نىمچە سەربەخۆدا مامۇستا پىويستە رابەر و رىنەيشاندەرىت نەك برىاردەرى سەرەكى. خويندكارەكان پىويستە لەبەشىكى باشى وانەكەدا دەنگ و برىارىيان ھەبىت و رىزىيان لىبگىرىت.

پرسىيار / ئايا سىستەمى پەروەردە ھىچ شتەك دەكەن بۆ دروست كردنى ئەم جۆرە پۆلانە يان تەنھا پۆلى مامۇستايە كە ھەولنى بۆبدات؟

ICET رىگايەكى ديارە كە سىستەمى پەروەردە ھەول دەدات بۆ چاكسازى و يارمەتيدانى مامۇستايان بۆ دروستكردنى پۆلى مۆدىرن و داھىنەرانە. بەلام بەداخەوھ زۆرىەى كات كۆمەلەك گلەيى رىگىر لەوھى كە پىشكەوتنەكان رووبدەن و لىرەدا ئەكەوپتە سەر مامۇستايان خۆيان كە چەند سوود لەو ھەلانە وەردەگىر كە دەخريتە بەردەستيان.

ناونیشانی سیمینار:

“دوارپوژیکس سموز:
بههیزکردنی نهوهی Z
لهبارهی گۆرانی کهشوههوا
و بهردهوامبوونی ژینگه.”



لیڤا عادل شهریف

زانکۆی نیودهولتهی
تیشک

The seminar “A green future: empowering the Z generation with a knowledge of climate change and environmental sustainability” aims to provide a platform for debate on the challenges of climate change and how to promote environmental sustainability among younger generations. In addition, the seminar will explore the impact of human activity on the environment and the role of Generation Z in creating a greener future. Gain insight into sustainable practices such as reducing your carbon footprint, promoting renewable energy and protecting biodiversity. The seminar will also highlight the importance of raising awareness of environmental issues and empowering Generation Z to be responsible stewards of the planet. Moreover, the seminar focuses on the role of college students in driving environmental change through initiatives such as campus sustainability programs and green action. Explore how university students can become ambassadors of sustainable living and promote environmentally responsible practices in their communities. The seminar also provides a platform for university students to participate in discussions, network with experts in the field, and share experiences and ideas for building a greener future.

ناونیشانی سیمینار:

“بکارهینانا کارامهیی یّین
سەد سالە 21 ن د پرۆسەیا
فیرکرنیدا ل کوردستانن.”



د. ئەمەین
عبدالقادەر عمر

زانکۆیا
دهۆک

سەد سالیا ٢١ ئ گورانکاریه‌کا مەزن ل گەل هینا د ژیان، کار و فیربوونا مەدا. ل گەل بەرەڵاشبوونا تەکنۆلۆژی و جیهانگیرین، ئەو کارامه‌یی یّین بۆ سەرکەفتنا د جیهانا کاریدا ئەفرۆکە دپیدفشی گەلەک دجیاوازن ژ یّین بەری نوکە. دبیژنە ئەفان کارامه‌ییان کارامه‌یی یّین سەد سالە ٢١ ئ، ژ ئەوانا ژێ هەشکاری، هزرا رەخنەگرانە، داھێنان، دانوستاندن، شارەزاییا دیجیتالی و ئاریشە چارەکرن. ئەف ئەکۆلینە بزاقەکە ژبۆ دانەنیاسین و بەرچاڤکرنا ئەوان کارامه‌یی پیدفشی ل ناڤەندین خواندن گرنگی پین بەیتە دان ژبۆ بلند کرنا ئاستن شیان و شارەزاییین قوتابیان ل کوردستانن. ئەف ئەکۆلینن دایە سەلماندن کو ئەف کارامه‌ییە دگرنگن بۆ هەر تاکەکەسەکی داکو یّین سەرکەفتن بیت د ئەف جیهانا ئالۆز و بەردەوام د پێشکەفتنیدا، ژبۆ پێشخستنا ئەفان کارامه‌ییان ژێ پیدفشیە جەخت بەیتە کرن ل سەر فیربوونا فرەرەهەندی، پرۆژەیی پالپشتین ل سەر میتۆدا دکەن و بکارهینانا تەکنۆلۆژی د پرۆسا پەرورەدە و فیرکرنیدا.

پەیفین سەرەکی: کارامه‌یی، سەد سالە ٢١ ئ، پرۆسا فیرکرنن، کوردستان

ناونيشانى سيمينار:

”فیرکردنى
هممهچەشنهكان جینی Z:
راهینانی پەرەپێدانى
مامۆستا بۆ پۆلى
گشتگیر.”



د. بنار
جودت احمد

زانکۆى
کۆیه

Different generations of students have enrolled and graduated from higher education institutions for decades. Although each new generation of students we teach requires different teaching and learning strategies. Throughout these decades, educators have been using the same strategies despite what generation is present in their classrooms. With generational changes, this means that educators are not meeting students' needs. Thus, it is pertinent to reflect on and reevaluate teaching methods to create the best learning environment for students. The newer generation of students, Generation Z and Alpha, have unique characteristics and expectations. Inclusive teaching requires teachers to recognize the experiences and abilities of every student, embrace the idea that each student's learning capacity is open-ended, and be open to diversity. Right now, our Generation Z and Alpha students present a unique set of challenges for educators. They are even more diverse than the previous ones. In addition to their racial and ethnic makeup, they also differ in work behaviors, shaped by values and economic circumstances, very different from those of the generations that preceded them. To reach them teachers must be empowered agents of change, with values, knowledge, and attitudes that permit every student to succeed.

ناونیشانی سیمینار:

“ئالۆزی و فرەرەھەندی:
تایبەتمەندییەکی دارشتن و
جێبەجێکردنی رێسای
پەرەردە لە کوردستان.”



پەشیۆ م.
نوری

زانکۆی
مۆناش

سیستەمەکانی پەرەردە لە سەرتاسەری پۆژەھلاتی ناوەراستدا بە ریفۆرمی خێرای رێسای پەرەردەیدا تێدەپەرن؛ لە ھەمان کاتدا، رووبەرۆوی ئاستەنگی کۆمەڵایەتی و سیاسی ئالۆزەکان دەبنەو. سیستەمی پەرەردە ھەرێمی کوردستان عێراق، نمونەیکە بۆ ئەو کەیسە. واتە، لە ساڵی ۱۹۹۲ ھەو سیستەمی پەرەردە ھەرێمی کوردستان بە ئەزمونیکی بێسەرۆبەر بۆ بەمۆدێرنکردنی پەرەردە تێپەریو. ئەم توێژینەویە شەم و کەوی ئەو ھێزانە (واتە ئەو عەقڵانیەت و ئەکتەرانە) دەکات کە لە ساڵی ۱۹۹۲ ھەو پالیان بە ریفۆرمی پەرەردە لە کوردستان ناو. ھەرۆھا وتووێژی ھەلو مەرجی کاری مامۆستایەتی (فێرکردن) و جێبەجێکردنی پروگرامی خۆیندن دەکات. ئینجا ئەو ئاستەنگانی دەخاتەرۆو کە رووبەرۆوی رێسای پەرەردەیی سەردەم دەبنەو لە ھەرێمی کوردستان. ئەم توێژینەویە پشتم بەستەو بەو دۆزینەوانی کە لەرێگە شیکاری دۆکیومێنتی پەرەردە و چاوپێکەوتن لەگەڵ مامۆستایان دەستم کەوتون. ئەو دەردەخات کە لە ساڵی ۱۹۹۲ ھەو رێسای پەرەردە ھەو لێداو دوو رۆلی سەرەکی بگرتە ئەستۆ کە ئەوانیش رۆلی ساریژبونەو و بەمۆدێرنکردن بوین. ئەو رۆلانە لەلایەن کەلەکەبوی کۆمەڵە ھێزێکی ئالۆزی وەکو ناسیۆنالیزم و دیموکراسی و نیو لیبیرالیزم ناوەندگیری دەکری. بە پشەبەستن بە میتۆد و ئامراز شیکاریی بواری Critical Policy Sociology، ئەو توێژینەویە ئەو دەردەخات کە ئەو عەقڵانیەتە ئالۆزانە بۆ پەرەردە و ریفۆرم لە ھەرێمی کوردستان، رەوشێکی ناچەسپو (ناجیگیر)ی بۆ رێسای پەرەردە دروستکردو کە مامۆستایانیش بەخۆو ئالاندو. تێگەشتن لەو ھەلو مەرجە ناچەسپوانە لەرێگە تێگەشتن لە «ئالۆزی و فرەرەھەندی» ھەو ئاسان دەیت. چونکە ئالۆزی و فرەرەھەندی مەلانیی جۆراوجۆری رێسای پەرەردە، و بیروباوەری جیاجیای مامۆستایان، و ھەمەجۆریەتی لە شێوازەکانی جێبەجێکردنی «ساریژبون و بەمۆدێرنکردن» (دوو رۆلە میژووبیەکی پەرەردە) ئاسان دەکەن. ئەم توێژینەویە بە دەستنیشانکردنی ھەندێک لە بەرەستە سەرەکیەکانی بەردەم دارشتنی رێسای پەرەردە لە کوردستان کۆتایی دیت. ئەو بەرەستە ئەمانە لەخۆدەگرن: بێفایدەیی ئەو میتۆدە نەریتیییە کە بەکار دەھێنرێت بۆ دارشتنی رێسا، ئەو لۆژیکانی کە بەکار دەھێنرێت بۆ پالێشتی ئەو رێسایانە ناکوکن لەگەڵ یەکتەر، وە نا ئامادەیی بەشداریەکی رەخنەگرانی مامۆستایان لە پرۆسە دەکرکردنی رێسای پەرەردە لە کوردستان.

ناونیشانی سیمینار:

”مامۆستا وهك راهیڤنهر
(رېبهر)س فیڤربوون.“



شارا
رؤوف صالح

زانكۆی
سلیمانی

مامۆستایان رۆڵێکی زیندوو ده‌بینن له‌ فیڤرکردنی خوێندکاران و کاریان تهنها گواستنه‌وه‌ی زانیاری نییه‌ به‌لکوو وهك ئاراسته‌کار و رێنیشاندهر و راهیڤنهرن له‌ یارمه‌تیدانی خوێندکاران بۆ پێشخستن و هاندانیان له‌ دۆزینه‌وه‌ی به‌هره و لێهاتووایی و تواناکانیان، مامۆستا به‌ بیره‌وه‌ری فیڤربوونی ماوه‌ کورت ئه‌ژمار ده‌کری‌ت ئه‌مه‌ش خۆی ده‌بینی‌ت‌مه‌وه‌ له‌و که‌سه‌ی که‌ مه‌عریفه‌ و زانیاری پێیه‌ و کار بۆ به‌رپۆه‌بردنی و به‌شدارپێ‌یکردنی ئه‌و زانیارییه‌ له‌ گه‌ڵ که‌سانی دیکه‌ له‌ رێگه‌ی فیڤرکردن، به‌م شیوه‌یه‌ ده‌روانه‌ریته‌ مامۆستا چونکه‌ زانیاری و لێهاتووایی قوول‌ئێ‌ پێیه‌ ده‌رباره‌ ئه‌و بابه‌ته‌ی که‌ ده‌ی‌لێ‌ت‌مه‌وه‌ ئه‌مه‌ و سه‌ره‌پای ئه‌و شیواز و ته‌کنیکه‌ په‌روه‌رده‌یه‌ خوازیاره‌ی که‌ به‌کاریده‌هێنی‌ت بۆ گه‌یاندنی ئه‌و زانیارییه‌، کاری مامۆستای سه‌رکه‌وتوو تهنها دا‌به‌شکه‌ردنی زانیاری نییه‌ به‌لکوو ئه‌و که‌سه‌یه‌ که‌ ئیلهام‌ئێ‌ دروست ده‌کات بۆ خوێندکارانی هه‌روه‌ها هانیان ده‌دات بۆ فیڤربوون به‌ دروستکردنی که‌شیک‌ فیڤرکاری پۆزه‌تیڤ که‌ فیڤرخواز تیایدا هه‌ست به‌ ئارامی له‌ ئاراسه‌کردنی په‌رسیار و ده‌ربڕینی را و بۆچونی خۆی و دۆزینه‌وه‌ی بیروکه‌ باشه‌کانی بکات، هه‌روه‌ها به‌کاره‌ینانی رێگای ستراتیژی هه‌مه‌ جۆر بۆ به‌شدارپێ‌یکردنی خوێندکاران به‌ پێی ئاره‌ز و پێویستی و جیاوازی تاکیه‌تیان.

ناونیشانی سیمینار:

“وانهوتنهوه له سەدهی 21:
ئامادهکاری بو وانهوتنهوه به
نهوهی ئینتەرنیٲ
(هاولاتیانی ئینتەرنیٲ).”



پ.د. هیمداد
عبدالقهار

زانکۆی سەڵاحەدین/
یهکیتی مامۆستایانی کوردستان

The four C's of 21st century include creativity, critical thinking, communication, and collaboration. These are four themes that are not to be understood as modules, but as themes that should be integrated across all curriculum mapping and strategic planning. They must become part of every module similar literacy and numeracy. Creativity means thinking through information in new and creative ways, establishing new connections and coming up with innovative and creative solutions to the challenges and problems encountered. Critical thinking, on the other hand, refers to analysing information and critiquing claims put forward. Moreover, communication is understanding things well enough to share them clearly with other people. Finally, collaboration is related teamwork and the collective intelligence of a group that is more than the sum of its parts. Within these four areas, there are other skills that are important as well, for instance 'Entrepreneurship' can be considered a skill of its own. Inquiry and problem solving are crucial.

To sum up, education needs to be all about empowering students with transferable skills that will hold up to a rapidly changing world, not prescribed content that has been chosen for its past relevance. Teachers in the 21st century must know who are they dealing with, what are the characteristics of 'techzines' so that we find a common ground for learning to be meaningful.

ناونیشانی سیمینار:

”چۆنییه‌تی فیئرکردنی
نمۆه‌ی Z و ئەلفا.“



پ.د. کەریم
احمد عەزیز

زانکۆی
گەرمیان

سەردەمی نوێ ئەركی مامۆستای گۆریو ، نەوهی نوێ ئیدی مامۆستایەکی ناوێت ئەركی ئەزبەركردن ولیپرسینەوهی قوتابیەکانی بێت ، ئەوەندە مامۆستایەکی دەوێت ئەركی
رێخستنی ژینگە پۆل و بەکارهێنانی رێگای نوێی وانەوتنەوه و پراکتیککردنی تەکنەلۆژیای نوێی فیئرکاری و دروستکردنی پالەنر لای قوتابی بێت.

ئەگەر نمۆمی وانەیک پەرتوکی زانستەکان بەهێنەوه بۆ نمۆنە کاتیک نوسراوه پێناسە بەهەڵمبوون بکە و ، لەناوەڕۆکی بابەتەکە وەڵامەکی نووسیوه بەوهی (بریتییه لە
کرداری گۆرینی شە بۆ گاز) مەبەستەکە ئەوه نییه قوتابیەکە ئەو پێناسە ئەزبەربکات ، ئەوەندە ئامانجە فیئرکاریەکی بەکەردەیی زانیی پڕۆسەکەیه ، بە واتایەکی تر پڕۆگرامی
نوێ لەسەر بنەمای فەلسەفەیک دانراوه کە قوتابیەکە بە شێوهیەکی پراکتیک بیزانیت بەواتایەکی تر پێویستە قوتابیەکە ئەزموونی بکات نەک وەک ئیستا مامۆستا بەقوتابیەکانی
ئەزبەربکات ، لێرەدا ئەرك و کاری مامۆستا گۆراوه بۆ ئاراستەکردنی قوتابی و بەسەنتەرکردنی لەپڕۆسە فیئربووندا، ئەگەر قوتابیەکە ئەمە کرد یاخود بەهەرچاوییهوه ئەنجامدرا ئەوا
مەبەست و ئامانجی پڕۆگرامی نوێی بەدیهاوه ئەگەرنا وانەوتنەوه بێهۆدەیه.

خاڵیکی تری مەرامی فەلسەفە پەرۆردەیی نوێ کارکردنە لەسەر بەدەستەهێنانی کارامەییەکانی ژیانه لەلایەن قوتابی/خوێندکار لەسەر بنەمای متمانە بەخۆبوون و برۆپێهێنانی
بەوهی کارکردن پیرۆزه و بنەمای ژیانه مەرجیش نییه تەنها لەبۆاری پسپۆری قوتابی/خوێندکار بتوانیت کاربکات ...

ناونیشانى سىمىنار:

“خەسلەتە پەروەردەيەكانى
ژىنگەى كۆمەلەيەتتى
نەوہى Z و ئەلفا.”



پ.د. نەجات
محمد فەرەج

زانكۆى
سليمانى

قوتابخانە ژىنگەيەكى كۆمەلەيەتى رېكخراوہ و كۆمەلەيك ياسا بەرپوہى دەبات و شىوازىكى پەفتارى ديارىكراو بەسەر خويندكاراندا دەسەپىنىت، لەو رېگەيەشموہ رۆلېكى گرنىگ و چالاک دەگىرپىت لە سەركەوتنى خويندكار و گونجاندنى لەگەل بارودۆخى قوتابخانە ياخود پېچەوانەكمى بە كاريگەرى كۆمەلەيك ھۆكارى ئالۆز و جۆردا و جۆ، كە ھەندىكيان پەيوەنديان بە خويندكارەكموہ ھەيە و ھەندىكى تريشيان پەيوەنديان بە ژىنگەى قوتابخانە و دەرەوہى ھەيە. لە لايەكى ترەوہ قوتابخانە ھەك دامەزراوہيەكى كۆمەلەيەتى پەروەردەيى يەكئە لەو دامەزراوانى كە كۆمەلەگا پششى پى دەبەستىت لە ئامادەكردنى تاكەكانى و پېگەياندىياندا بە ئامانجى گەشمەپىدانى كەسايەتتيان لە رووى دەرەوونى و كۆمەلەيەتى و رۆخى و ژىريەموہ، ھەر بۆيە بە گرنگترين سەرچاوەكانى فيركردن و كارلېكە مرۆفانەيەكان دەناسرپت.

ھەموو ئەمانى سەرەوہ بە گشتى رۆلې قوتابخانەيە لە بونىادنانى تاكىكى بە توانا و سەركەوتوودا، بەلام لە سەردەمى جىھانگىرى و پېگەياندىنى نەوہى Z و ئەلفا دا، پرۆسە پەروەردەيەكانى قوتابخانە گۆرانىكى زۆر و گەشمەكردنىكى جۆراوجۆرى پىويستە تاكوو بتوانىت خۆى لە چوارچىوہ تەقلىدەيەكانى پەروەردەى نەوہى پىشووتر دەرباز بكات و ئامادەبىت بۆ پېگەياندىنى نەوہى دىجىتالى، نەوہەك كە خەسلەت و بونىادە ئاكارىيەكانى تەواو جىاوازە لە نەوہەكانى پىشوو چ لە رووى دەرەك و تىگەيشتن چ لە رووى جىھانبىنى و مامەلەكردنى دىجىتالىيەوہ. ئەم كارەش ئەگەرچى پىويستى بە بونىادىكى مادى تۆكمە و پتەو و دەولەمەندە بە داھىنانە تەكنۆلۆژىيەكانى سەردەمى گەشمەكردنى ژىرى دەستكرد، زياتر لەوہش پىويستى بە فەراھەمكردن و ئەبدەيت كردنى ژىرخانىكى كۆمەلەيەتى و كولتوورى و ئاكارى گەشمەدار و پىشكەوتوى مرۆفدۆستانە ھەيە، تاكوو نەوہى دىجىتالى لە سايەيدا خۆى بناسىت و دەرەفەتەكانى بەردەم ھەگەرچستنى تواناكانى بۆ ئاوەلا بىت.

ناونیشانی سیمینار:

”بە سەنتەزکردنی قوتابییان
وەک پرۆسەیهکی گزنگی
فیربوون.“



زاگرۆس ئەحمەد وەلی

وەزارەتی پەروەردە و فیڕکردن
لە کوردستان

پەروەردە وەک یەکیک لە پەرنسیپە گزنگەکانی پەروەردەکردنی تاکیکی ھۆشیار و سەزگەوتوو ئامانجی ھەر دەولەتیکی پێشکەوتوو لە پێناو دروستکردنی نەوہیەکی ھۆشیار و رۆشنبیردا. لەو رۆنگەوہ، ھەر دەلەتیکی بواریک دەگریتەبەر بۆ پێگەیانندی ئەو تاکە ھۆشیار و سەزگەوتووہ. یەکیک لە بوارەکان پرۆسە پەروەردە و خۆیندە لەناو ناوہندەکانی خۆیندەدا، بەتایبەتی قوتابخانەکان. لە کوردستاندا تاکە رێگا بۆ دروستکردنی تاکیکی خۆیندەوار و رۆشنبیر، تەنھا رێگە قوتابخانە. بەلام ئەم رێگەپەش بەھۆی ئەوہی نەتوانراوہ بەشیوہیەکی زانستی و سەردەمیانە بخزیتەگەر، لە بری ئەوہی تاکیک ھۆشیار دروست بکات. بەپێچەوانەوہ بە ئاراستە پێچەوانە نەتوانراوہ ئەو ئامانجە بەدی بێت. ئەوہش بە ھۆی کۆمەلیک ھۆکار، دواکەوتویی سیستمی پەروەردە، نزمی کوالیتی زانستی مامۆستایان، دواکەوتویی میتۆدەکانی وانەوتنەوہ ئەم کێشانە بایسکران، دۆخیکی دروستکردووہ. وانەوتنەوہ قوتابخانەکان گزنگی بە سەنتەربوونی قوتابیان نەدات و قوتابیان زیاتر لە پەراوێزی پرۆسە وانەکان بن، بۆیە ئەم بابەتی کە دەپخەینەرۆو، گزنگی بە سەنتەربوونی قوتابیان دەدات بەوہی چۆن لەکاتی وانەکاندا رۆلیکی گەورەیان پێ بدریت. رێگەچارەسەرەکان بۆ ئەو پرسە لە کوردستان چیه؟

میتۆدی بەکارھاتوو: شیکاری و روونکردنەوہ

کێشە بابەتەکە: ئایا دەتوانین بە خستەرۆوی سیمینار چارەسەر بۆ ئەم پرسە دەدۆزیتەوہ
سەرچاوەکان: بۆ بەھیزکردنی بابەتەکە پشت بە نوێترین داتا و سەرچاوەی زانستی دەبەستریت.

زاگرۇس ئىمىد وەلى - دەستىنوو سى ICET

كلىلى نىوان ئەم گۇرانكارىانە ئەو پىشمەرجەيە كە خويندكاران چالاكانە فىربوونى خۇيان بنىات دەنېن. تىۋرىستەكانى وەك (جۇن دىۋى)، (جان پىاجىن) و (قىگۇتسكى) كە كارە بەكۇمەلەكانىان لەسر چۆنىەتنى فىربوونى خويندكاران بوو، بە پلەى يەكەم بەرپىسىارن لە گۋاستنەوۈ بۇ فىربوونى قوتابى-سەنتەرى. ھەروەھا بىرۆكەكانى (كارل رۆجەرز) سەبارەت بە پىكھاتنى تاك بەشدارىيان لە فىربوونى خويندكاردا كرد. فىربوونى قوتابى-سەنتەرى واتە پىچەوانەكردنەۋى تىگەشىتنى تەقلىدى مامۇستا-سەنتەرى لە پرۇسەى فىربوون و دانانى خويندكاران لە ناوەندى پرۇسەى فىربووندا. ھەروەھا (ماريا مۇنتىسۇرى) كاريگەرى گەورەى لەسر ئەم شىۋازە بىنى و پىنى وابوو كە مندالانى پىش قوتابخانە لە رېگەى يارىكردنەۋە كە خۇيان بنەماكەى بن فىردەبن.

پىكھاتەى تويژىنەۋەكە: تويژىنەۋەكە بەشىۋەى ژمارەىى دابەشكراۋە، سەرەتاي تويژىنەۋەكە لە پىشمەكى و پوختەيەك پىكدىت، دواتر باسەكان لە خۇ دەگرىت كە پىكھاتوۋە لە ھەوت باسى سەربەخۇ، باسى يەكەم برىتىيە لە (رۋانگەيەكى مىژوۋىى سەبارەت بە سەرھەلدانى ھەزرىى قوتابى سەنتەرى)، باسى دوۋەم برىتىيە لە (ناساندنى ئەم شىۋازە لە وانەوتنەۋەدا)، باسى سىيەم برىتىيە لە (جىاۋازىيەكانى نىۋان فىربوونى نەرىتى و فىربوونى قوتابى سەنتەر)، ھەرچى باسى چوارەمە خۇى دەبىننىتەۋە لە (لايەنە ئەرىنىيەكانى قوتابى سەنتەرى لە ناوەندەكانى پەروەردەدا)، باسى پىنجەمىش پىكدىت لە (لايەنە نەرىنىيەكانى قوتابى سەنتەرى لە ناوەندەكانى پەروەردەدا)، سەبارەت بە باسى شەشم برىتىيە لە (بنەماكانى پەپەۋكردنى قوتابى سەنتەرى لە ناوەندەكانى پەروەردەدا)، باسى كۇتايى ئەم تويژىنەۋەيە ناۋىشانيكى پىرسىارىيە بە ناۋىشانى (چۇن فىربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى لە پۇلەكەمدا جىبەجىن بكەم؟). دۋاجار تويژىنەۋەكە بە ئەنجامەكان و لىستى سەرچاۋەكان كۇتايى دىت.

سەرچاۋەكان: بۇئەۋەى تويژىنەۋەكە بە ئامانجى خۇى بگات، پىشت بە گىرنگىرىن و باشتىرىن ئەو سەرچاۋانە بەستراۋە، كە دەتۋانن كۇمەكى ئەم تويژىنەۋەيە بگات، لەم تويژىنەۋەيەدا پىشت بە ژمارىەك سەرچاۋە بە زمانى ئىنگلىزى بەستراۋە، كە بەداخەۋە نەبوونى سەرچاۋەى كوردى لەسر ئەم بابەتە ئەۋەپىشان دەدات ھىشتا ئەم ناۋىشانە لەنىۋ فەرھەنگى رۇشنىبرى و پەروەردەيى كوردىدا گىرنگى پىنەدراۋە و زانىارىيەكى ئەۋتۇى لەسر نىە.

لە كۇتايىدا بە ھىۋاين توانىبىتەمان كەلىنىك لە نىۋ فەرھەنگى پەروەردەيى لە كوردستاندا بخەينە بەرباس و ئاسۋىەكى رۋون بۇ پىرسى چاكسازى پەروەردەيى پىشنىار بكەين.

بەسەنتەركردنى قوتابى ۋەك پرۇسەيەكى گىرنگى فىربوون

زاگرۇس ئىمىد وەلى ۋەزارەتى پەروەردە

پىشمەكى:

گىرنگى بابەتى تويژىنەۋەكە: پەروەردە و فىركردن پرۇسەيەكى دىرىن و فرە پەھەندە و مىژوۋىيەكى يەك ئاراستەيە لەگەل بوونى مرۇفدا، سەردەمانىك خىزان ئارستەى كردوۋە، دواتر لەلايەن دەزگا دەۋلەتىيەكانەۋە گىرنگى زۇرى پىدراۋە و لە ھەناۋى ھەزرى تىۋرىستەكانەۋە گەشمى گەورەترى بەخۇيەۋە بىنىۋە. تاكوۋ ئەۋەى لەسەردەمى ئىستادا لەگەل گۇرانى ئاستى تىگەشىتن و جىھانىبىنى كۇمەلگاكاندا، ئامانچ و رېگا و شىۋازەكانى فىركردنىش گۇرانكارى بەسەردا ھاتوۋە و پىشكەۋتنى بەخۇيەۋە دىۋە.

ھاۋشانى سەرجەم رېگا و شىۋازەكانى فىركردن، يەكىك لە شىۋازە كاريگەرەكانى بوارى وانەوتنەۋە برىتىيە لە شىۋازى قوتابى سەنتەرى، كە لە ئىستادا گىرنگىرىن بەشى زۇرىك لە قوتابخانەكان لە ۋلاتە پىشكەۋتوۋەكان پىكدىنىت، بەرپىسىكى سەركەيە لەو گۇرانكارىيانەى كە لە سىستەمى فىركارىدا كاريگەرى گەورەى بەسر قوتابىيانەۋە ھەيە. شىۋازى وانەوتنەۋەى قوتابى سەنتەرى دەتۋانىت بىركردنەۋەى مامۇستايان و خويندكاران بەرەۋ ئاراستەيەكى ئەرىنى بگۇرپت و رۇخىكى داھىنەرانە و ھاۋچەرخ لە نەۋەكانى داھاتوۋدا دروست بگات.

ھۆكارى ھەلېژاردنى ئەم بابەتە: بۇ گىرنگى بايەخى ئەم رېگايە دەگەرپتەۋە لە پرۇسەى فىربووندا، چۈنكە لە ئىستادا بالكىشتىرىن بەشى سىستەمى پەروەردەيە و مەعريفەى قوتابىيان بەرەۋ ئاراستەيەكى بوونىادگەرانە دەگۇرپت.

ئامانجى تويژىنەۋەكە: بەكارھىنانى شىۋازى قوتابى سەنتەرى، ئەندازەى كاريگەرىيەكەى لەسر ھەز و ئامادەسازى قوتابى ۋەك تاكىكى پەخنەگر و خاۋەن ئايدىا چەند ھىندەى ئاستى بەكارھىنانى شىۋازە كلاسكىيەكانى مامۇستا سەنتەرىيە، بۇيە تويژىنەۋەكە ھەۋل دەدات ئەۋەپىشان بدات كە لە رېگەى ئەم رېيازەۋە دەتۋانىت كارايى و تواناى بىركردنەۋەى قوتابى بەرز بكرپتەۋە.

پەھەندى ھەزرىى تويژىنەۋەكە: لە شىۋەى نەرىتىدا مامۇستايان پرۇسەى فىربوون ئاراستە دەكەن و خويندكاران رۇلى ۋەرگرتن لە پەروەردەدا دەبىنن، لەگەل ھاتنى پەروەردەى پىشكەۋتنخۋازانە لە سەدەى نۆزدەھەمدا و كاريگەرىى دەروونناسەكان، ھەندىك لە پەروەردەكاران تا رادەيەكى زۇر رېيازە تەقلىدىيەكانى وانەوتنەۋەيان گۇرپ، لەسر ئەۋ بنەمايەى كە مندال خۇى ئەۋە دىارى دەكات دەيەۋىت لە پۇلدا چى بگات.

پوخته

ئەم توپژىنەو بە ناوېشانى (بەسەنتەركردنى قوتابى وەك پرۆسەيەكى گرنكى فېربوون)، تېشك دەخاتە سەر خستەروو و باسكردنى رېيازى قوتابى سەنتەرى لە پرۆسەى فېربووندا، رەھەندە سەرەككەيەكانى ئەم پرۆسەيە لە چەندىن گۆشمى جياوازەو شىدەكاتەو، ئەو دەخاتەروو كە چۆن ئەم پرۆسەيە لەناو ناوەندەكانى پەرورەدەدا كارى پېبكرىت و بەرچاوپروونى تەواو بە مامۆستايان دەدات چۆن لەناو پۆلەكانى خۆياندا بەكارىبەھين.

میتۆدى بەكارھاتوو لەم توپژىنەوەيەدا، برىتيە لە میتۆدى شىكردنەو و خستەرۆو و ھەلسەنگاندن. ھەرۆھا نەبوونى سەرچاوەى تايبەتمەند لەناو كىتبخانەى كوردى يەكئك بوو لەو كىشانەى كە ئەم توپژىنەوەيە رۆوبەرۆوى بوو، چونكە ئەمە ئەو پېشان دەدات ھىشتا ئەم ناوېشانە لەنيو فەرھەنگى رۆشەبىرى و پەرورەدەيى كوردیدا گرنكى پېنەدراو و زانىارىيەكى ئەوتۆى لەسەر نيە، ئەو ەش پاماندەكېشەن بۆ ئەو گريمانەيەى كە ئايا بە پېشكەشكردنى سيمىنارىك دەتوانرىت ئەم پرۆسە گرنكى فېربوون بۆ مامۆستايان رۆون بكرىتەو؟

بۆئەوەى توپژىنەوەكە بە ئامانجى خۆى بگات، پشت بە گرنگترىن و باشتري ئەو سەرچاوانە بەستراو، كە دەتوانن كۆمەكى ئەم توپژىنەوەيە بكات، لە نموونەى كىبە تايبەتمەندەكان سەبارەت بەم پرسە و ئەو گۆڤارانەى كە گرنكى بە كايەى فېركردنى قوتابى سەنتەرى دەدەن، لەگەل راپۆرتى چەند قوتابخانەيەكى ھاوچەرخ.

يەكەم: رۋانگەيەكى مېژوويى

لە سالى ١٨٧٥ (فرانسىس دېليو پاركەر)ى ئەمريكى كە عەقيدىكى سەربازى بوو، لە شارى كوېنسى لە وىلايەتى ماساچوستس كرايە سەرپەرشتىارى قوتابخانەكان. لەكاتى دەستبەكاربوونىدا فېربوونى زارەكى و سىستەمى نەردانان و رىزبەندى قوتابيانى رەتكردەو. (چۆن ديوى) فەيلەسوفى پېشكەوتنخوازى پەرورەدە، ئاماژەى بە پاركەر كردوو بە "باوكى پەرورەدەى پېشكەوتنخوازانە" وەسفى كردوو (Cremen, 1961).

چۆن ديوى كە لاىەنگرى پەرورەدەكردنى مندال و فېربوونى قوتابى بوو، لە كىتبى قوتابخانەو كۆمەلگا لەسالى . ١٩٠دا، ئاماژەبەو دەكات كە(مندال دەبێتە ئەو خۆرەى كە ئامرازەكانى پەرورەدەى لەسەر دەسورېنەو)، (Dewey, 1900)، ديوى ئاماژەى بەو دە كە قوتابيان دەبن سەرقالى چالاككە مانادارەكان بن و وەبەرھىتان لەو شتانەدا بكن كە فېرى دەبن، بەشدارى لە ديموكراسى پۆلدا بكن و مېتۆدەكانى فېركردن دەبن پەيوەندييان بە ژيانىانەو ھەبېت(Dewey, 1916). لە سەردەمى جەنگى دووهمى جىھاندا، ھەندىك لە خويندكارانى ديوى وەك (ويليام ئىچ كىلپاترىك)، بنەماكانى خويندنى پېشكەوتنخوازەنيان فېرى ھەزاران مامۆستا و سەرکردەى قوتابخانەكان كرد. بەلام لە سالى ١٩٥٠دا، لە سەردەمى جەنگى سارددا كە دلەراوكى و پىكدادانى ھەردوو بلۆكى سۆشپاليزمى و سەرمايەدارى بوو، پەرورەدەى پېشكەوتنخوازانە بە شپۆەيەكى بەرفراوان رەتكرايەو و وەك بزووتنەوەيەك ھەلۆەشايەو (Neal, 2011)، لە ناوھراستى ھەفتاكانى سەدەى رابردوودا، چاكسازىخوازن ھەوليان دا

قوتابخانە بېسەتنەو بە رېيازى قوتابى-سەنتەرييەو ، بەلام بە بەگۆيرەى پىويست وەلام نەدرايەو و پېشوازى لى نەكرا، بە كاردانەو و دژايەتيكردن كۆتايى ھات، بەلام دواى سالىنىكى تر بانگەوازيك ھاتەئاراو بەئەوەى قوتابخانەكان بگەرېنرېنەو بۆ بنەما سەركەوتووەكانى پرۆسەى فېربوون(Drummond, 2017) .

لەو كاتەو، بنەماكانى پەرورەدەى پېشكەوتنخوازنە لەلايەن چەندىن تىۆرىست، چاكسازىخوازنى پەرورەدە و توپژەرەو ھەولى بۆ دەدرا، كە بە شپۆەيەكى بەرفراوان لەسەر سوودەكانى فېربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى نووسىنيان بلاو دەكردەو. يەكئك لە ريفۆرمخوازە بەناوبانگەكان، كۆچكردوو (تيۆدۆر سايزەر) بوو. لە سالى ١٩٨٤ ھاوپەيمانى قوتابخانە پېشكەوتووەكانى دەستپېكرد، كە بزووتنەوەيەكى نىشتمانى بەربلاوى قوتابخانەكان بوو، كە خويندكارانى خستە ناوەندى پراكىكى وانەوتنەو و نۆ (دواتر دە) "بنەماى ھاوبەش"ى داين كرد و رېيازى لىكۆلېنەوەى خستەرۆو، كە زۆرىك لەو بىرۆكە پەرورەدەيە پېشكەوتنخوازەكانى كۆكردەو كە لە دەيەكانى پېشوودا خواستيان لەسەرى ھەبوو(Cervone, Cushman, , 2012). لەلوتكەى زۆرتري چالاكى خۆيدا، ھاوپەيمانى زياتر لە . ٦٠ ئەندامى فەرمى ھەبوو، ھەرچەندە رىكخراوەكە بە فەرمى لە مانگى كانوونى دووهمى ٢٠١٦ كارەكانى وەستاند، بەلام ھىشتا چەند سەد قوتابخانەيەك لە سەرانسەرى جىھاندا ھەن كە "بنەما ھاوبەشەكان"ى ھاوپەيمانى پراكىزە دەكن و قوتابيان دەخەنە ناوەندەكەو(Nair 2014,).

فېربوون بە سەنتەرى خويندكار وەك بىرۆكەيەك گەشمى كرد. لەو ماوەيەدا پۆلە تەقلىدكەكان زۆر زياتر پىكھاتەدار بوون. ئەمەش واىكرد زۆرىك لە داىك و باوكان و مامۆستايان و قوتابيان بزەن كە تەكنەلۆژياى تەقلىدى بە سادەيى بۆ ھەندىك لە خويندكاران گونجاو نيە. بە تىپەرپوونى كات ئەمە رىگەى دا گفتوگۆكان دەست بە رۆدان بكن و پۆلەكان دەستيان كرد بە ئارامبوونەو. مامۆستايان دەستيان كرد بە بەكارھيئەنى ئەو شىوازنە لە پۆلدا كە تايبەت نەبوون بە پۆلىكى تەقلىدى.

دووەم: ناساندن

پېناسەيەكى ديارىكراو بۆ چەمكى گشتى فېربوونى قوتابى-سەنتەرى نيە. ھەندىك لە تىۆرىستەكان پېناسەكانيان بە شپۆەيەكى گشتگر دەخەنەرۆو. بۆ نموونە "قوتابيان چەند ھەلېژاردنىكيان لە فېربوونياندا ھەيە (Neill, , McMahon 2005) لە كاتىكدا ھەندىكى تر بنەما تايبەتييەكان پېشكەش دەكن و فېربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى بەو لىك دەدەنەو كە پىويستە ھەموو خويندكاران بتوانن سەركەوتوو بن لە كۆلېژ، پيشە و ژياندا.

ھەرۆھا كۆمەلئك بەرنامە ھەن كە پەرورەدەكاران ئاماژەيان بەو كردوو كە برىتيە لە فېربوونى كەسىى، فېربوونى بنەمادار بە پرۆژە و فېركارى جياواز. پەرورەدەناس(مۆنتيسسۆرى)، فېربوونى لەسەر بنەماى لىكۆلېنەو- وەك رىگەيەك بۆ گەيشتن بە قوتابى سەنتەرى ئاماژە پىكردوو. كە ئەو بەرنامانە ھەموويان لە بنەما و ئامانجدا جياوازن و ئەنجامەكانيان لە سەرجەم پۆلەكانيشدا جياوازن(Weimer, 2002)).

رېبازى فېربوون له قوتابى سەنتەرى ئېلھام بەخشە بۇ خويندكار بۇ ئەۋەى بەشدارى له غەرىزە داھىنەرەكانىدا بکات و توانای دەربرېنى ئەۋەى دەیزانىت بە چەندىن شىۋە پەرەپېدات. ھەروەھا ئەۋە نىشان دەدرېت كە خويندكار ئەگەرى زياترى ھەيە زانىارىيەكانى خۇى له ژىنگەيەكى جىھانى راستەقىنەدا له رېگەى ئەم شىۋازەى وانەوتنەۋەدا بەيلىتەۋە و بگوازىتەۋە.

2. مۇدىلى نەرىتى فېربوونى مامۇستا سەنتەرى ئەو پېكھاتەيە بوو كە سالانىك پەپەرەۋى لىدەكرا. لەم چوارچىۋەيەدا مامۇستا له سىستەمىكى يەكلايەنەدا زانىارىيەكانيان بە خويندكاران دەبەخشى. يەكېك له كەموكورپىيەكانى ئەم پېكھاتەيە ئەۋەيە كە زورچار ئەو پەرۋەردەيە كە پېشكەشيان دەكرد بەھۋى زانىارى و ئەزموونى سنووردارى ژيانى مامۇستاۋە بوو. **بەلام له ژىنگەى فېربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى**، خويندكاران ھاوكارى لەگەل راھىنەرەكانيان دەكەن، كە بىركردنەۋە و بۇچوون و شىۋازى فېربوونى خويندكاران له كاتى وانەوتنەۋەدا لەبەرچاۋ بگرن. ئەمەش دەبېتە ھۋى ئەۋەى كۇمەلىك سوود بۇ خويندكاران بگەيەنېت، ئەمەش بە پېچەۋانەى پەرۋەردەى نەرىتېيە، كە ناۋى لىنراۋە "فېربوونى مامۇستا-سەنتەرى"، كە مامۇستا ۋەك پۇلى سەرەكى "چالاک" دادەنېت له كاتېكدا خويندكاران پۇلىكى "پاسىف" تر، ۋەرگر دەگرەبەر.

3. له پەرۋەردەى مامۇستا سەنتەرىيدا، مامۇستايان ئەۋە ھەلدەبژېرن كە خويندكاران چى فېردەبن و خويندكاران چۇن فېر دەبن و چۇن خويندكاران لەسەر فېربوونيان ھەلدەسەنگىندرىن. له بەرامبەردا، **فېربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى** پېۋىستى بەۋەيە كە خويندكاران بەشداربوويەكى چالاک و بەرپرسىار بن له فېربوونى خۇيان و بە خېرايى فېربوونى خۇيان (Johnson, 2013).

4. فېربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى، رېگە بە خويندكاران دەدرېت كە چالاکانە بەشدارى له پرۇسەكانى فېربوونى دۇزىنەۋەدا بکەن له روانگەيەكى سەرەخۇۋە. خويندكاران تەۋاۋى كاتەكانى پۇلەكە بەكاردەھىن بۇ بىياتنانى تېگەشىتتىكى نوى لەۋ مادەيەى فېردەبن بەبى ئەۋەى پاسىف بن. **فېربوونى پاسىف** كە زياتر ۋەك فېربوونى ۋانە يان فېربوونى زارەكى ناسراۋە، دەرەفتى كەمتر بۇ ھەلسەنگاندنى تېگەشىشتى خويندكار دەپەخسىنېت، رەنگە بۇ زۇرېك له خويندكاران بېزاركەر بېت و دەبېتە ھۋى ئەزموونىكى فېربوونى كەمتر بەشداربوو. (Weimer, 2002).

5. له پۇلى مامۇستا ناۋەندىدا مامۇستا سەرچاۋەى سەرەكى زانستن. بۇيە گرنگى فېربوون لەم پرۇسەيەدا بەدەستەيىنانى زانىارىيە لەلايەن خويندكارەۋە. ھەروەھا فېربوونى زارەكى يان لەبەركردنى تېيىنى يان ۋتارەكانى مامۇستا چەند دەيەك لەمەۋبەر پېۋىستىيەكى بوونىادى بوو. له لايەكى دىكەۋە، **ئىستا پۇلەكانى قوتابى سەنتەرى** نۆرمېكن كە فېربوونى چالاک بە توندى ھاندەدرېت. ئىستا خويندكاران لىكۇلىنەۋە له ماددە پەيۋەندىدارەكان بە سەرکەوتنى ئەكادىمىياكەيان دەكەن و بەرھەمەيىنانى زانىارى ۋەك ستانداردېك سەير دەكرېت.

6. لەگەل كراۋەيى ژىنگەى فېربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرىدا، بەرھەمەيىنانى زانىارى زۇر گرنگە كاتېك دەرەفت دەدات بە خويندكاران بۇ گەرەن بەدۋى شىۋازەكانى فېربوونى خۇيان. لەۋ رۋەۋە فېربوونى سەرکەوتوو كاتېك رۋودەدات كە فېرخۋازان بە تەۋاۋى سەرقالى پرۇسەى فېربوونى چالاک بن. جىاۋازىيەكى دىكە له **پۇلى مامۇستا سەنتەرى** بۇ پۇلى خويندكار، كاتېكە كە مامۇستا ۋەك ئاسانكارېك مامەلە بکات. له بنەرەتدا ئامانجى مامۇستا له پرۇسەى فېربووندا رېنمايىكردنى خويندكارانە بۇ ئەۋەى لىكدانەۋەى نوى بۇ مادەى فېربوون بکەن. (Klein, Ciotti, 2022).

ھەرچەندە ھېچ يېناسە و بەرنامەيەكى تاكەكەسى دىارىكراۋ بۇ بەدەيىنانى فېربوونى قوتابى -سەنتەرى نېيە، بەلام تەۋەرى يەكگرتوو ئەۋەيە كە له فېربوونى قوتابى-سەنتەرىدا مۇدىلەكە له گەرەسالان-سەنتەرى و ستانداردەۋە دەگۇرېت بۇ قوتابى-سەنتەرى و تاكەكەسى. بە تايبەتى فېربوونەكە بەپتى پېداۋىستى و ئارەزوو و ئاۋاتەكانى قوتابى جەختى لەسەر دەكرېتەۋە.

فېربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى ئامازەيە بۇ رېبازىكى پەرۋەردەيى و ھەلسەفى جەخت لەسەر دابىنكردنى پېداۋىستىيە تاكەكەسىيەكانى ھەر قوتابىيەك دەكاتەۋە، رېبازىكى فېركارىيە كە لەبرى مامۇستا سەرنجى فېركردن بۇ سەر قوتابىيان دەگۇرېت. خويندكاران پۇلىكى چالاک له ئەزموونەكانى فېربوونيان له پۇلدا دەگېرن و لەگەل كاركردنىاندا بە خېرايى دەتوانن فېربن. ۋاتە فېربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى كە بە پەرۋەردەى فېرخۋاز سەنتەرىش ناسراۋە، بە شىۋەيەكى بەرفراۋان ئەو شىۋازانەى فېركردن لەخۇدەگرېت كە فۇكۇسى فېركردن له مامۇستاۋە دەگۇرېن بۇ خويندكار (Jones, 2007)، خويندكاران بەردەۋام ھەلدەسەنگىندرىن، تەنانەت خۇيان ھەلسەنگاندن بۇ خۇيان ئەنجام دەدەن، ئەۋەش بەۋ مەبەستەيە بۇئەۋەى دلنباين لەۋەى كە ئايا شارەزا بوون له ناۋەرۋكى ئەو بابەتانەى كە پېۋىستن بۇ پرۇسەى فېربوونيان. (Rogers, 1983).

فېركارى قوتابى سەنتەرى سەرنج دەخاتە سەر ئەو كارامەيە پراكتىكانەى كە له فېربوونى لايەنەكانى ژيان و چارەسەرکردنى كېشەكانيان بەشىۋەى سەرەخۇ دەكۇلىتەۋە، (Young, Paterson, 2007). تېۋرى فېربوون و پراكتىكى قوتابى سەنتەرى لەسەر بنەماى تېۋرى فېربوونى بونىادگەرايى دامەرزراۋە كە جەخت لەسەر پۇلى گرېنگى فېرخۋاز له بىياتنانى مانا و زانىارى نوى و ئەزموون دەكاتەۋە. ھەروەھا بەرژەۋەندىيەكانى قوتابيان رەچاۋ دەكات و دان بە دەنگى خويندكاردا ۋەك ناۋەندى ئەزموونى فېربوون دەنېت، له فەزاي فېربووندا جەخت لەسەر ئەۋە دەكاتەۋە كە خويندكاران چى ھەلدەبژېرن، چى فېردەبن، چۇن فېربوونيان خېراتر دەكەن (Crumly, 2014).

ھەروەھا بەكارهينانى زاراۋەى "فېربوونى قوتابى-سەنتەرى" رەنگە بە سادەيى ئامازە بېت بۇ بىركردنەۋەى پەرۋەردەيى يان شىۋازەكانى فېركارىي كە جىاۋازى تاكەكەسى لەنېۋان فېرخۋازاندا رەچاۋ دەكات، بەم مانايە فېربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى جەخت لەسەر ئارەزوو و توانا و شىۋازى فېربوونى خويندكاران دەكاتەۋە، ھەروەھا ۋەك ئاسانكارىيەك مامۇستا، فېربوون بۇ تاكەكان دادەنېت نەك بۇ پۇلەكە بە گشتى.

سىيەم: جىاۋازىيەكانى نېۋان فېربوونى نەرىتى و فېربوونى قوتابى سەنتەر

1. شىۋازى نەرىتى فېركردن بەزۇرى له كۇكردنەۋەى زۇرتىرن زانىارى له سەر خويندكار پېكدېت. پاشان توانای خويندكار بۇ ھەلمژىنى زانىارىيەكان كە له رېگەى تاقىكردنەۋەى قەلەم و كاغەزەۋە ئەنجام دەدرېت. لېرەدايە كە خويندكاران توانای خۇيان بۇ بەرھەمەيىنانەۋەى زانىارىيەكانيان لەسەر بابەتەكە له شىۋەى ۋەلامى كورت و پرسىارى فرە ھەلېژاردن نىشان دەدەن، ھەربۇيە ئەم جۇرە تاقىكردنەۋانە زۇرچار ئېلھامبەخش نېن بۇ خويندكار.

چوارهم: لاینه ئه‌رێنیه‌کانی قوتابی سه‌نته‌ری له
ناوه‌نده‌کانی په‌روه‌رده‌دا

کاتیک خویندکاران وابەستەى سنوورێكى ديارىكراوى فيربوون نين، ئەگەرى ئەوە زياترە كە پيشەنگايەتى خویندەكەيان بکەن. ئەمەش دەبێتە هۆى سەربەخۆیى. كاتیک فيربوون خۆش و سەرنجراكیش بێت، خویندکاران زياتر بەشداری گەفتوگۆی پۆلەكان دەکەن، فيرى کارکردنى سەربەخۆ دەبن و کارلیک لەگەڵ کەسانى دیکەدا دەکەن. ئەوە بێنەمای فيربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرییە، قوتابى هاندەدریٲ بۆ ئەوەى بە باشتەرىن شتووە زانیارییەكان فيربێت.

پوره به تواناگانی چاره سمرکردنی کیّشه ده دات

قوتابیان پره به تواناکانی چارهسهرکردنی کیشمکان ددهن، توانای بهکارهینانی زانیاری و نزمومونهکانی پیشوویان بو چارهسهرکردنی کیشمیهک دهخنهگر. نم ولامه تهنانت دهتوانیت له پولیش تیپهریت و نمو زانیارییهی بهدهستی دههین لهگل جیهانی راستهقینهدا بگونجین، واته نم جوړه وانوتهنوه یارمهتی خویندکاران دهات پره به تواناکانی چارهسهرکردنی کیشمکان بدن، که کاتیک رووهروی کیشمی هاوشپوه دهنهوه.

يارمەتى خويندكاران دەدات بۆ گواستىنەۋى كارامەتپەكان
بۆ جىھانى راستەقىنە

وهک له سمرهوه ئاماژه‌مان پێدا، کاتیک فی‌رخوازه‌کان فی‌ربوونیان له‌گه‌ڵ جیهانی راسته‌قینه‌دا ده‌گونجین، ئه‌وا توانای چاره‌سهرکردنی به‌شیک له‌ کێشه‌کانیان بو‌ دروست ده‌ییت، ئهم شێوازه له‌ بیرکردنه‌وه یارمه‌تی خوێندکاران ده‌دات په‌یوه‌ندی به‌ ئهمزموونه‌کانی ژیا‌نی راسته‌قینه‌وه دروست بکه‌ن، فی‌ربن به‌ به‌لگه‌ی لوژیکی پشتگیری له‌ ئه‌نجامه‌کانیان بکه‌ن و فی‌ربن له‌ ریگه‌ی پرۆسه‌ی به‌راوردکردن و وردبوونه‌وه‌وه شته‌کان بخه‌نه ژێر پرسیاره‌وه. (Weimer, 2002).

پەرە بە توانا کۆمەلایەتیەکان دەدات

لە ڕێگەی گفتوگۆی پۆل و چالاکییەکانی گروپەوه، خوێندکاران فێردەبن چۆن بپروکە و دۆزینەوه‌کانیان بە شێوەیەکی دروست لەگەڵ کەسانى دیکەدا بگەیهنن، لە ڕێگەی پەڕەندیکردنەوه خوێندکاران تێگەشتنییەک بەدەست دەهێنن کە چۆن لە راست و دروستی چەمکەکان تێبگەن، ئەمەش شتێکی بنەرەتییە بۆ سەرکەوتن لە جیهانی راستەقینەدا کە رووبەرەوی پپروکە و ئەزموونی جۆراوجۆر دەبنەوه.

پالنہری کی سروسٹیه که فیروون بهروپیش دهبات

فیږبوونی قوتابی سمته‌ری جهخت له‌سمر چه‌سپاندنی دیدگای قوتابی ده‌کاتوه. له‌بری ئوه‌ی تنه‌راست بیت‌یان هه‌له‌بیت، خویندکار هانده‌دریت بۆ هه‌له‌سنگاندنوه‌ی زانیاری و تیگه‌یشتنی ئوه‌ چه‌مک‌ی که له‌برده‌ستیدایه. ئه‌مه‌ش یارمه‌تی دروست‌کردنی متمانه‌ی خویندکار ده‌دات و پالنه‌ریک ده‌بیت بۆ ئوه‌ی له‌ داها‌توودا پرۆسه‌ی فیږبوونی گه‌شه‌کردووتر بیت.

هاندەری باشتەر بۆ مانەوێ زانیاری بە ماوەیەکی زۆرتر

لە رێبازی فێربوونی قوتابی سەنتەری لەبری تەکنیکەکانی کۆکردنەوەی زانیاری تەقەلیدی، لەبری ئەوەی فێری زمانی بیانی لەرێگەی کتێبی خۆندنەوه بکەیت، هانی فێرخواوەکان بده که بەو زمانە تێبینی بۆ یەکتر بنووسن.

به‌شداری‌کردنی قوت‌بایان له وانه‌کاندا باشتر ده‌کات

بەشداریکردن یەكەم ھەنگاوه بۆ سەرکەوتنی ھەر بەرنامەیهکی فیروونی. پێداویستییه سەرەکییهکانی فیروازان لە رێبازی قوتابی سەنتەری دەستەبەر دەکرێت، ئەمەش ئەزموونیکی فیروونی تایبەتمەند و ئاسوودە پیشکەش دەکات و وادەکات خۆپێدکاران یاری و راهێنانیان خۆشبۆیت.

به ههمان شیوه لهم ریپزهدا فیرخوازان بو دهستگه‌یشتن به زانیاری کۆرسه‌گان، تابلیت یان نامیری موبایل به‌کارده‌هینن، ئهمه‌ش هاندهری به‌شداریکردنیکی باشتیری فیروونی ئه‌لیکترۆنی ده‌بێ به‌گرنگیدانیکی ورد به‌پیداویستییه‌کانی خویندکاران. (Johnson, 2013).

فېربوونى كەسىپى چالاک دەكەت

هه‌موو خۆ‌ئێندکارێک هه‌مان مەرجه‌کانی فێربوونی نییه. هه‌ندێک که‌س ده‌یان‌ه‌وێت له‌ بنه‌ماکانی بیرۆکه‌یه‌ک تی‌بگه‌ن، هه‌ندێکی تر پێیان باشه‌ کۆرسیک به‌ قوولێ بخوێنن. جگه‌ له‌وه‌ش، ره‌نگه‌ هه‌ندێک له‌ خۆ‌ئێندکاران پێشتر تی‌گه‌یشتیان له‌ باب‌ه‌تی هه‌بی‌ت، هه‌ندێکی تری‌ش ره‌نگه‌ به‌ ته‌واوی پێی ئاشنا نه‌بن.

شیوازه تقلیدیه‌گانی فیکرکردن یک مامله له‌گه‌ل هموو خویندکاران ده‌کهن و له‌وانیه نه‌توانن پیدایستییه جیاوازه‌گانی قوتابیان دابین بکهن. لهم پروانگوه‌فیکربوون قوتابی سه‌نتهری لهم پروسه‌په‌دا سه‌رکه‌وتووتره.

فېربوون دەكاته ئەزموونىكى چىزبەخش

فېربوون كاتىك چىزبەخشتر دەبىت كە يارى و چىرۆك لە پۇلدا بەكاربەئىرېت. لەم بوارەدا خويندكاران بژاردەى زۆريان ھەيە، بۆ نموونە ئەگەر كۆرسىك پىويستى بە لىكۆلېنەو ھەبىت، پىويستە بژاردەى بابەتەكانى توپژىنەو پىشكەش بە خويندكاران بكرېت. ھەمان شىو ھەمۆدېلى قوتابى سەنتەرى چەندىن مېدىي جۆراوچۆر بەكاردەھىئىت، لەوانە فىلمى پەرورەدەيى، ئەركى پراكتىكى و ھتە. (Weimer, 2002).

ئىلھام بەخشە بۆ ھاوکارى و کارى تىمى

ئىمە ھەك بوونەو ھەرى كۆمەلایەتى بەشىو ھەى گروپ باشتەر فېردەبىن. بەلام پىدەچىت شتىكى سروشتى بىت كە ھەموومان بە باشى پىكەو ھەرىكەين. فېربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى ھاندەر و ھاوکارى و کارى تىمى لە نىوان خويندكارانى ھەموو تەمەنەكاندا بەو پىيەى زۆرىك لە پڕۆژە و ئەركى گروپى لەخۆدەگرېت دەكات. ھەروەھا دەتوانرېت فېربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى بەكاربەئىرېت بۆ يارمەتيدانى خويندكارانى دەرەكى و جياوازیيەكانىان لەرووى ئاستەو ھەسەر بکات

دیدى رەخنەگرانە لای قوتابىيان گەشە پىدەدات

فېربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى ژىنگەيەكى ھاوبەش دروست دەكات كە خويندكاران بە تامەزرۆيىو ھەشدارى تىدا دەكەن، خويندكاران ھاندەرىن كە بە شىو ھەكى رەخنەگرانە بىر لەو ھەكەنەو كە چى فېردەبىن و بىر لەو ھەكەنەو كە چۆن دەیانەوېت فېربىن و زانىارى پىشان بەن. ئەمەش دەتوانىت گروپى بچووك بگرېتەو كە خويندكاران دەتوانن فېربىن و زانىارى بگۆرنەو. ھەروەھا لەو رېگەيەو بىركردنەو ھەى رەخنەگرانە بەدەستدەھىن كە پىويستىەكى گرنگە بۆ چارەسەرکردنى كىشەكانى ژيانى راستەقىنەيان. ئەم كارامەيىانەى كە خويندكاران دەتوانن لە جىھانى راستەقىنەدا خۆيانى لەگەلدا بگونجىنن و گەشە بکەن.

پەيوەندى پتەوتر لە نىوان مامۇستايان و قوتابيان دەستەبەر دەكات

فېربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى دەتوانىت پەيوەندىيەكى بەھىز لە نىوان خويندكاران و مامۇستايان دروست بکات. مامۇستايان پۇلى راھىنەر و رېنمايکار دەگىرن، واتە خويندكاران و مامۇستايان پەيوەندىيەكى بەھىز پەرەپىدەدەن بۆ ئەو ھەى دۇنيابىن لەو ھەى خويندكاران دەگەنە ئامانجەكانى فېربوون. (Johnson, 2013)).

خويندكار پۇللىكى كارا لە خويندندا دەگىرېت

دەتوانىت تەھەدايەك بىت بۆ فېركردنى مندال كاتىك كە پەرۆش نىيە بۆ ئەو ھەى فېر دەبىت. لە ژىنگەيەكى فېركارىدا كە قوتابى سەنتەرى بىت، لەبرى ئەو ھەى فېربكرېن، خويندكاران ھاوکارى مامۇستايان دەكەن و پىكەو ھەىرەبىن. خويندكاران پەيوەندىيەك لەگەل مامۇستاكەيان دادەمەزرىنن كە دەتوانن بىرۆكە و پىسپارەكان لە يەكترەو ھەىرەبىن.

ئامادەسازى قوتابىيان بۆ دواى قۇناغى ئامادەيى (پشت بە راپۇرتى سالانەى قوتابخانەى نيودەولەتى پەكىن بەستراو)

قوتابخانەيەكى گەرە كە قوتابى سەنتەرى بىت، پىويستە بتوانىت ئەو زانىارى و لىھاتوو يىانەى كە مندال پىويستى پىيەتى بۆ ئەو ھەى لە پىشەكەيدا بەرەو پىشەو ھەى بچىت دابىن بکات، كاتىك پىرۆگرامەكان قوتابى سەنتەرى بن، مندالەكەت باشتەر ئامادە دەبىت بۆ بەرگەگرتنى ئاستەنگەكانى زانكۆى دلخوازى خۆى، ژىنگەى فېربوون قوتابى سەنتەرى ئىلھامبەخشىن بۆ كارى لىكۆلېنەو لەلەيىن قوتابىانەو.

كاتىك قوتابخانەكان فەلسەفەيەكىان بۆ گىرنگىدان بە فېربوونى قوتابىيان ھەيە، شىوازى گىتوگۇكانى نىوان قوتابىيان و رېنمايىکردنى وانەكان دەخەنە ناو پىرۆگرامەكانىانەو و ژىنگەى فېربوونى نەرم و نىان پىشكەش دەكەن و ئىلھامبەخشىن بۆ قوتابىيان و ستافى مامۇستايان بۆئەو تىايدا بىيىنەو. ھەزاي فېربوون كاتىك ئامانجىكى دىارىكراوى ھەبىت، يارمەتى فېربوونى قوتابىيان دەدات بۆئەو ھەىرەتى بەھىزىيان بۆ گەرەن و بەدواى بەدواداچوون بۆ بىرەخسىنى.

پەرەپىدانى تايبەتەمەندىيە سەرەكىيەكانى كارەكتەرى قوتابيان

توپژىنەو ھەكان دەرپانخستوو ھەى ئەو خويندكارانەى لە ژىنگەيەكى قوتابى سەنتەرىيدا فېردەبىن، مەمانەيان بەخۇيان زىاتەرە، باشتەر دەتوانن بىركردنەو و بۆچوونەكانىان بىرەروو، سەرکردەيەكى باشتەرن و لەرپگەى پەرورەدەکردنى خۆيانەو ئاسۆى بىركردنەويان فراوان بکەن. كە ئەمەش زۆر گىرنگ بۆ دۇنيابوون لەو ھەى مندالەكەت باشتەرن دەرەفتى بۆ دابىنكراو ھەى بۆ ئەو ھەى سەرکەوتوو بىت (INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF BEIJING).

پېنځم: لايه‌نه نهرپڼيپه‌کانی قوتابی سمنتەری له ناوه‌نده‌کانی پەروەردەدا

مندالانی قوتابخانەى سەرەتایی له کاتى فيربووندا به دەورى پۆله‌کاندا بڵاودەبنەوه.

له کاتيکدا که فيربوون به قوتابی سمنتەری گزنگه و چەندین سوودی ههیه، پێویسته مامۆستایان ئەوه له‌بەرچاو بگرن که ژینگه‌ی فيربوونی ئەم پرۆسه‌یه پێویستی به رێبازیکی جیاواز و ستراتیژی نوێ ده‌بێت جیاواز له‌وه‌ی که مروّف ده‌توانیّت له "پۆلیکی نهریتی" دا به‌کاربهێنیّت.

پاراستنى رێکوپێکی پۆله‌کان سه‌خته

پێویسته مامۆستایان ئاگاداربـن که پۆله‌کانی قوتابی سمنتەری زۆرجار بریتین له کارکردنی هاوبه‌شی قوتابیان، زۆرجار دۆزینه‌وه‌و گه‌فتوگۆکردن ده‌رباره‌ی فيربوونه‌کانیان که له رێگه‌ی ستراتیژ و رێبازه جیاوازه‌کانه‌وه په‌یره‌و ده‌کریت، وا له‌سەر مامۆستایان پێویسته که پۆلیکی قسه‌خۆش و سەرقال له ئەستۆ بگرن، له هه‌مان کاتدا ره‌چاوی ئەوه‌ش بکەن که هانی قوتابیان بدهن بۆئەوه‌ی خاوه‌نداریتی و به‌رپرسياریتی کات و هه‌وله‌کانی پێشکه‌وتنی فيربوونیان وه‌ربگرن.

پلاندانان بۆ وانه‌کان و مامه‌له‌کردن له‌گه‌ل پێداویستیپه‌کانى خوێندکار کاتيکی زیاتری ده‌وى

به‌هۆی ئەوه‌ی زیاتر سه‌ربه‌خۆیی قوتابیى له پۆلدا په‌یره‌و ده‌کریت، مامۆستایان پێویستیان به رێکخستن و ئاماده‌کردنی ئەو ئامراز و سه‌رچاوانه‌ی ده‌بێت که قوتابیان بۆ به‌شداریکردن له فيربوونیان پێویستیانه. هه‌روه‌ها پلاندانان و ئاماده‌کارییه‌که پێویستی به ره‌چاوکردنی هه‌نگاوه جیاوازه‌کانی فيربوونی قوتابیان ده‌بێت له پۆلدا. مامۆستایان ده‌توانن کاتيک بۆ کارکردن به تاک له‌گه‌ل قوتابیان دا‌برێژن بۆ د‌ل‌نیا‌بوون له‌وه‌ی که به‌دواداچوون بۆ ئامانجه‌کانیان ده‌کەن. (Cremin, 1961).

پ‌شو‌و درێژی مامۆستایان و گه‌شه‌پێدانى پ‌شه‌یى

پۆلیک که قوتابی سمنتەری بێت، ده‌توانیّت چالاک بێت و پرۆسه‌ی په‌روه‌ده‌ی تیا‌دا سه‌رکه‌وتوو بێت، هاوکات مامۆستایان نابێت چاویان له‌سەر ئەوه‌بێت که گۆرانکاری له پۆله‌کانیاندا به شمو و روژیک بیه‌کایه‌وه، به‌ل‌کو ده‌بیت به گزنگییموه به‌شدارى له گه‌شه‌پێدانى پ‌شه‌یى بکەن بۆئەوه‌ی پشت‌گیریکاریکی باش بن له گواستنه‌وه‌یه‌ک که سه‌رنجی قوتابیان ده‌خاته سه‌ر ناوه‌ندى پرۆسه‌ی فيربوون.

کێشه له تي‌روانىنى هه‌له

له‌م پرۆسه‌یه‌دا، نیه‌گه‌رانى ده‌رباره‌ی ئەوه هه‌یه که ره‌نگه هه‌ندیک له قوتابیان زانیاری گزنگ له‌ده‌ست بدهن یان زانیارییه‌کان به هه‌له‌ لێک‌ده‌نه‌وه. ئەم باب‌ه‌ته ره‌نگه ب‌ي‌ته هۆی ئەوه‌ی هه‌ندیک له قوتابیان پ‌يش نه‌که‌ون یان په‌ره به زانستى هه‌له بدهن.

هاوکارى و کارى تیمى

هه‌رچه‌نده فيربوون له قوتابی سمنتەريدا به‌پ‌ي‌ى پ‌يدا‌ویستییه تايه‌ته‌کانى قوتابیان فه‌راهه‌م ده‌کریت، به‌لام هاوکارى و کارى تیمى ه‌يش‌تا به‌ش‌ي‌کی گزنگى ئەزموونى فيربوونى قوتابیانه، ئەو کارامه‌ییانه‌ی که له رێگه‌ی هاوکارى و کارى تیمییه‌وه فير ده‌بن، له کاتى به‌کاره‌ينانى ئەم زانیاریانه بۆ جیهانى راسته‌قىنه گزنگییه‌کى زۆریان هه‌یه. به‌لام ره‌نگه ئەم ش‌ي‌وازه بۆ ئەو قوتابیانه گونجاو نه‌ب‌ي‌ت که پ‌ي‌يان باشه به ش‌ي‌وه‌یه‌کى سه‌ربه‌خۆ کار بکەن. (Cervone, 2012)).

نەبوونی کۆنتڕۆڵ له پۆلدا

له ژینگه‌ی فيرکاری قوتابی سمنتەريدا، قوتابیان ئازادن له کارلێککردن، ره‌نگه فه‌زای پۆله‌که هه‌ست به نارێکخراوى و ژاوه‌ژاو بکات، ئەمه‌ش وا ده‌کات به‌ر‌ي‌وه‌بردنى پۆله‌کان ئاسته‌نگ بۆ مامۆستایان دروست بکات، که له‌وانه‌یه کاته‌کانى فيرکردن ب‌بر‌ي‌ت و ر‌ي‌گرى له پرۆسه‌ی فيربوون بکات. ئەمه‌ش ده‌ب‌ي‌ته هۆی ئەوه‌ی خوێندکاران نه‌توانن سه‌رنجیان له‌سەر فيربوونى ماده‌که ب‌ي‌ت به‌وپ‌ي‌یه‌ی له پۆله‌که‌ياندا پ‌ش‌ي‌وى هه‌یه.

تي‌گه‌يش‌تنى مامۆستا له‌م ر‌ي‌بازه

ئ‌ه‌گه‌ر فيربوون به‌ش‌ي‌وه‌ی قوتابی سمنتەرى بۆ مامۆستا ئەزموون‌ي‌کی نو‌ی ب‌ي‌ت، له‌وانه‌یه مامۆستا کاتيکی زیاتر بۆ ر‌ي‌ک‌خ‌س‌تنى ش‌ي‌وازه‌کانى وانه‌وتنه‌وه ته‌رخ‌ان بکات، ئ‌ه‌گه‌ر ئەو ر‌ي‌گه‌یه نه‌گ‌ر‌ي‌ته‌به‌ر، له‌وانه‌یه مامۆستایان به ته‌وا‌وى له‌و ش‌ي‌واز و ته‌کنی‌کانه تي‌نه‌گەن که له پۆلى قوتابی سمنتەرى به‌کارده‌ي‌ن‌ر‌ين، ئەمه‌ش ره‌نگه ب‌ي‌ته هۆی ئەوه‌ی مامۆستا و قوتابیان به ته‌وا‌وى له ماده‌که تي‌نه‌گەن.

ئاماده‌کارى خوێندکار

له‌کاتيکدا فيربوونى قوتابی سمنتەرى ده‌توان‌ي‌ت‌بۆ‌زۆر‌ي‌ک‌له‌قوتابیان سه‌رنج‌راک‌ي‌ش‌ ب‌ي‌ت، به‌لام ره‌نگه هه‌ند‌ي‌کى تر به‌هۆی چەندین هۆکاره‌وه هه‌ست به به‌ش‌دارينه‌کردن بکەن، بۆ نموونه له‌وانه‌یه قوتابیان ئاماده نه‌بن بۆ مامه‌له‌کردن له‌گه‌ل ئەم ر‌ي‌بازه بۆ فيربوون، له‌وانه‌یه کاتيکی زۆر بخايه‌ن‌ي‌ت‌تا‌کو‌و قوتابیان خۆيان له‌گه‌ل ش‌ي‌وازي‌کی نو‌ي‌ى فيربووندا ب‌گو‌ن‌ج‌ي‌نن که ئەمه‌ش ره‌نگه ر‌ي‌گرى له پرۆسه‌ی فيربوون بکات. (Johnson, 2013)).

بەشدارىكىردنى قوتابيان لە فيربووندا، سروشتىيە كە رووبەرووى ئاستەنگ بىنەوہ.

قوتابيان لە كاتە جياوازمەكان و بە شيوازي جياواز رووبەرووى ئاستەنگ دەبنەوہ، بەلام ئەوہى گرنگە بتوانریت سەربارى ئەو ئاستەنگانە پرۆسەى فيربوون بىتە كايەوہ، كەواتە دەبىت قوتابيان بخەينە ناوەندى فيربوون و بەردەوام بين لە دروستكىردنى ئەزموونى فيربوونى كەسىي، ئەمەش واتە پىدانى بژاردە بە قوتابيان لە كاتى وانەكاندا بۆ داينكىردنى ئارەزوو و پىداويستىيەكانيان و رىگەدان بە مامۆستايان بۆ ئەوہى رۆلى ئاسانكارى بگرنە ئەستۆ. (Crumly, 2014)).

هوتەم: چۆن فيربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى لە پۆلەكەمدا جىبەجى بكم؟

ئىستا كە لە سوودەكانى ژينگەى فيركارى قوتابى سەنتەرييمان بۆ دەرکەوت، گرنگە بزائين لەكوو و چۆن-ئەم رىبازە دەخريتەبوارى جىبەجىكىردنەوہ. ئىستا كە لە سوودەكانى فيربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى تىگەيشتووى و بريارت داوہ ەوۆلى جىبەجىكىردنى ئەم رىگايە لە پۆلەكەتدا بەدەيت، لىرەدا پىنج ئامۆژگارى بۆ ئەوہى بە سەركەوتوووى دەست پىبکەيت دەخەينەرۆو!

وردە وردە بۆ فيربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى خۆت ئامادە بکە

- مامۆستايان ەك دەوڵەتى رۆما ناتوانن لە رۆژيكد رىبازيكي نوى فيركارى بگرنەبەر.
- كات بۆ بەشدارىكىردنى قوتابيان لە برياردان تەرخان بکە، وردە وردە ئامادەيان بکە و دەرڤەتى فيربوونى زياترى قوتابى سەنتەرى بخەرە ناو رۆتينى پۆلەكەتەوہ.
- ناوەندەكانى فيربوون، دەتوانریت ئاستى بەكارهينانى قوتابى سەنتەرى پى بەرز بکريتەوہ يان دا بەزىنریت، ئەوەش بەپى ئەوہى تاكوو چەند قوتابيان پىويستيان بە رىنمايى و پشتگىرى ەيە.
- كات بۆ دۆزينەوہى ئەو ستراتىژيانەى وانەوتنەوہ كە باشترين كاريگەرييان بۆ تۆ و قوتابىيەكانت ەيە تەرخان بکە.

شەشەم: بىنەماكانى پەيرەوكردى قوتابى سەنتەرى لە ناوەندەكانى پەروەردەدا

چۆن تەكنەلوژيا يارمەتى خويندكاران دەدات بە خىرايى خۆيان فيربى؟

مندالانى قوتابخانە لە پۆلدا بە بەكارهينانى تابليتتيكى ديجيتالى لە كاتى فيربووندا كە ژينگەيەكى فيربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى بىت، وا لە مامۆستايان دەكات زياتر پشت بە تەكنەلوژياى پەروەردەيى بەستىن ەك ئامرازىكى يارمەتيدەر بۆ داينكىردنى پىداويستىيەكانى قوتابيان.

تەكنەلوژيا پىكها تەيەكى گرنگى پۆلىكى قوتابى سەنتەرييە، چونكە رىگە بە قوتابيان دەدات بەشدارى لەو شيوازە فيربوونانەدا بكم كە گونجاوہ بۆيان.

بەكارهينانى تەكنەلوژيا رىگە بە فيربوونى كەسىي دەدات، بۆيە قوتابيان دەتوانن بەشدارى لە پرسىار و ليكۆلينەوہى ئالۆزدا بكم، لە ەمان كاتدا لە چەمكەكانى پۆل تىبگەن و كارامەيى پىويست لە سەدەى بىست و يەكدا پراكتيزە بكم. لە كۆتاييدا تەكنەلوژيا رىگە بە قوتابيان دەدات بە خىرايى خۆيان دەرئەنجامەكانى فيربوون بەدى بەين. (Weimer, 2002).

جىبەجىكىردن

تويژينەوہەكان پيشنيارى ئەوہ دەكەن كە فيربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى پىويستە لە قۇناغە سەرەتاييەكانى پرۆسەى پەروەردەدا بخريتە بوارى جىبەجىكىردنەوہ و ئەوہ دەرەخەن كە ژينگەى فيربوونى پاسيف بۆ خويندكاران ناگونجيت.

داينكىردنى شوپن

داينكىردنى شوپن بۆ خويندكاران بۆ كاركردن، يارمەتيدەر دەبىت بۆ ئەوہى سەرقال بن و پالنەرىكى زۆريان بۆ بەردەوامبوون لە فيربوون ەبىت.

هونەر و يارىيەكان

ئيمە لە رىگەى پلاتفۆرمە فيركارييە ديجيتالييەكانەوہ كە لەسەر بىنەماى يارىيە ديجيتالييەكان بۆ فيربوون لەچوارچىوہى رىبازى قوتابى-سەنتەرى پشتگىرى دەكەين، چونكە دەرڤەت بە قوتابيان دەدات كە بە خىرايى بۆ شارەزابوون لە كارامەيىەكانيان كار بكم، ەروەها يارىيەكان سەربەخۆيى ئەوہ دەدەن بە قوتابيان بۆ ئەوہى ئاڤاتارى خۆيان بەپى خواستى خۆيان داينن بۆ ئەوہى خواستى قوتابيان بە شيوازي دلخوازي خۆيان رەنگريژ بكم و ژينگەيەك دروست بكم كە يارمەتيان بدات ەست بە پەيوەندى زياتر بكم و سەرقالى ئەزموونى فيربوون بن.

گوڤييستى ئارەزووھەکانى قوتاييىھەکانتان بن

- کاتيک بۇ ئەوھ تەرخان بکھ کھ فيرخوازەکان ئارەزووى فيربوونى چى دەکەن.
- لە پۆلەکەتدا راپرسى بکھ بۇئەوھى فيرخوازەکان بە شيۆەيەكى تاييەت لە ريگهى نووسينى تيبينى و سەرنجەوھ ھاوبەشى بکەن، بۇئەوھى زۆرترين ئارەزووى فيربوون يان دۆزينەوھى پەيوەنديدار بە بابەتتيكى ديارىکراوھوھ بخەنەروو.
- دەتوانيت لە قوتاييان بپرسيت کھ چۆن حەز دەکەن دەريارەى بابەتگەليکى تاييەت بزەنن بۇ ئەوھى لە شيوازى فيربوونى پەسەندکراويان تيبگەن.
- پيدانى پيگەيەكى ناوەندى بە دەنگى خوڤندکار لە پرۆسەى برياردانى پۆلدا کھ يارمەتى قوتايييان دەدات باشتەر پەيوەندييان ھەييت و تيبگەن کھ فيربوونەکھ لە دەورى ئەواندا دەخوليئەوھ.

ليکۆليئەوھ لە فيربوونى ئەزموونى و لەسەر بنەماى پرۆژە

- ھەميشە ريبازيکى فيرکارى جياواز و مۆديرنتر بەکاربھيئە و دەرڤەت بدە بە قوتاييان کھ ئەزموونى فيربوونى دەستييان ھەييت.
- ھانى قوتاييان بە شيۆەيەكى رەسەن و سەرنجراکيئش بدەن بۇ ئەوھى بەدواى تواناکانى خوياندا بگەرپن و ليکۆليئەوھ لەو وەلامانەدا بکەن کھ سەر بە جيھانى راستەقينەن.
- وەک مامۆستايەک رۆلى ئاسانکار و چاوديري و رينمايیکردنى قوتاييان بگرە ئەستۆ. بەلام لەگەل ئەوھشدا ريگە قوتاييان بدە بەو شيۆەيەى کھ خويان بە گونجاوى دەزانن لە فيربوون نزیک ببەوھ.
- لەوانەيە قوتاييان بە ريبازى تاقیکردنەوھ، ليکۆليئەوھى قوول، يان داواى رينمايى لە ھاوتەمەنەکانيان، بتوانن فيربن کھ چۆن بەبەسەر ئاستەنگەکانياندا زال بن.

دروستکردنى پلانى وانەکان لە دەورى فيربوونى گروپى

- ريگە بە قوتاييان بدە بە ھاوبەشى لە گروپى بچووکدا بۇ فيربوون و ھاوبەشيکردن و چارەسەرکردنى کيشەکان پيکەوھ کار بکەن.
- پلانى وانەکان کھ لە دەورى ليکۆليئەوھ و دۆزينەوھ سەنتەرى بيت دروست بکھ و ھەلبژاردنى جۆراوجۆر بە گروپەکان بدە.
- ھەرۆھە پيدانى دەرڤەت بە قوتاييان بۇ ئەوھى فيربوونەکانيان لەگەل کەسانى دیکەدا بەيەکەوھ ھاوبەشى بکەن، ئەوھش متمانەيان بەخويان بەرز دەکاتەوھ و فيرى کارامەيیەکانى ھاوکارى و ھاوبەشييان دەکات.

ئەو بابەتانەى رەنگدانەوھى لەسەر قوتاييان ھەيە

- گوڤار يان فيديوى ديجيتالى بەکاربھيئە بۇ ئەوھى قوتاييان بير لە فيربوونەکانيان بکەنەوھ.
- داوا لە قوتاييان بکھ کھ چى شتيكى وروژينەر يان نوى ھەبوو لە ئەزموونى فيربوونەکەدا، کھ حەز دەکەن قوولتر خويانى تيادا تاقى بکەنەوھ، يان لەوانەيە لەو شوپانەى کھ ھيشتا پيويستيان بە ھەنديک پشتگيري ھەيە، باس بکەن.
- قوتاييان دەتوانن ئەوھ ھەلبژيرن کھ چۆن حەز دەکەن وانەکھ رەنگدانەوھى لەسەريان ھەييت، بۇ نموونە، رەنگدانەوھى تۆمارکراويکى دەنگى، فيديوئى، وەلاميکى نووسراو، يان کاريکى ھونەرى.

ئەنجامەکان

- تيگەيشتن لە سوود و زيانەکانى فيربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى، دەتوانيت يارمەتيدەرييت بۇئەوھى زۆرترين سوود لە ھەر لايەک لە لاکانى وەرېگيرييت.
- لە کاتيکدا فيربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى ھيشتا بۇ زۆريەى ناوەندەکانى فيربوون شيوازيکى فيرکارى تارادەيەک نوپيە، بەلام لە چەند سالى رابردوودا ريگەيەكى زۆرى بريوھ،»ھەنديک لە مامۆستايان لە ئيستادا تەکنیکەکانى فيربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى لە پۆلەکانياندا بەکاردەهيئن.
- لەوانەيە فيربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى لە بەشيکى زۆر لە قوتابخانەکاندا تواناى ئەوھى ھەييت کھ جيگهى شيوازى تەقليدى بگريئەوھ.
- سوودەکانى ريبازى فيربوونى قوتابى سەنتەرى داشا ھەلنەگرن، بەلام ھيشتا گرنگە کەموکورتییەکانى ئەم ريبازە بناسين بۇ ئەوھى بريار بدريت کام ريباز باشترينە بۇ ھەريەک لە (قوتابى و مامۆستا).
- جيەجيکردنى ئەم ريبازە پيويستى بە کردنەوھى خول و مەشق و راھيئانى مامۆستايان ھەيە، بۇئەوھى باشتەر بتوانن لەگەل ميتۆد و بنەماکانى ئەم ريبازەدا راھيئيريئن.
- ژينگهى کۆمەلايەتى و سياسى کوردستان تارادەيەک لەبارە بۇ ئەم ريبازەى فيربوون، بەلام پيويستى بە پشتيوانى فەرھەنگى و کەلتورى بەھيز ھەيە.

- INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF BEIJING
- ISB is an extraordinary school, made so by a tradition of educational excellence spanning 40 years. Establishing, nurturing, and growing such an exceptional learning community has been and remains intentional; we work hard to build strong relationships so our learning is at its best.
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ناونيشانى سيمينار:

“گرنكى پروڤسەي راهيئاننى
پەروەردەيى مامۇستايان و
ئاسۋى پروژەي راهيئاننى
بەردەوام لە قوتابخانەكاندا.”



ھەردى عباس محمد

بەرپۈەبەرايەتى مەشق و راهيئان
لە بەرپۈەبەرايەتى گشتى
پەروەردەي گەرميان

پروڤسەي راهيئان برىتيە لە زيادکردنى کارامەيى تاكى راهيئراو بۆ ئەنجامدان يان کارکردن لە سيستەميى ديارىکراوى کاردا کە بيگومان ئەم پروڤسەيش دەبىت خاوەن ريسا و پيکھيئەرى
تايبەتى خوۋى بىت. ليرەو دەمويت سەرنجى ھەموو لايەک رابکيشم بۆ پروڤسەيەكى دانسقى ھەک راهيئانى پەروەردەيى مامۇستايان، ئەوھى بابەتەکە گرنگر دەکات ئەمک و
ئارمانجى کارى مامۇستايانە، لەو نيوەندەشدا مامۇستايانى قوتابخانەکان ھەر لە چوونە بەر خويندەنوھ تا ئاستى پيش زانکۆ کە تەوھرى سەرەكى باسەکەي ئيمە پيکدەھيئيەت.

ئاي گرنكى راهيئانى پەروەردەيى بۆ مامۇستايان لە ھەمبەر بەدەستەيئانى کارامەيەکانى پيويست بە ئەمکەکەي، لە نمونەي ريگاگانى وانەوتنەو و ھەلسەنگاندن و بەرپۈەبەردنى
پۆل و فيدباک و ئەوانى تر چيە؟

ئاي پروڤسەي راهيئانى پەروەردەيى لە سيستمە پەروەردەيە سەرکەوتوھەکانى جیھاندا چۆنە؟ دواتر پروڤسەکە لە کوردستاندا لە چ دۆخکدايە و فرسەت و لەمپەرەکانى بەردەمى چين؟
دەمانەويت لە باسەکەماندا شروڤەي ئەو پرسيارانەي سەرەوھ و ھاوکات چەندىن پرسيار و سەرنجى تری پەيوەست بە پروڤسەي راهيئانى پەروەردەيەوھ بوروژيئىن.
لە ئيستادا بەندە ھەک مامۇستاي راهيئەر لە پروژەي راهيئانى بەردەوام لە قوتابخانەكاندا کار دەکەم. پروژەکە لە لايەن وەزارەتى پەروەردەوھ سەرپەرشتى و پالپشتى دەکريت. لە
باسەکەمدا ئاماژەيەک بە ناوەرۆک و وردەکارى پروژەکە دەکەم و ئاستەنگ و ئالنگاريەکانى بەردەمى دەخەمە روو و ھەول ئەدەم نەخشەرپيگايەكى تايبەت بە پروژەکە پيشکەش بکەم.
مەبەستمە ئەمە و چەندىن خالى تايبەت بە پروژەکە بوروژيئىم.

ھەردى عباس محمد - دەستىنوو سى ICET

دروستىكردىنى پۆلىكى نىمچە سەربەخۇ بەلام داھىنەرەنە

ھەردى عباس

مامۇستى راھىنەر لە بەرپوۋەبەرىتى مەشق و راھىنان-

پەروەردەى گەرميان

پوختە:

ئەورۇ لە جىھاندا گەنگىيەكى بىرادە بە پرۇسەكانى راھىنان لە گشت سىكتەر و پنتەكانى بەرپوۋەبەردن و كاركرندا دەدرىت. ئەم توپۇزىنەوۋەيە تىشك دەخاتە سەر گەنگى پرۇسەى راھىنان لە بواری پەروەردەدا و لەو نىۋەندەشدا راھىنانى مامۇستايان ۋەك رەگەزىكى ھەرە گەنگ لە گۇرپىنى پەروەردەيىدا بەرباس دەخات.

توپۇزىنەوۋەكە لە دەرگای پەيوەندى نىۋان پرۇسەى راھىنانى پەروەردەىى و گەشمەپىدانى مامۇستايان دەدات. پاشان جەخت لەو پىداۋىستيانەى پرۇسەى فىربوۋنى قوتابيانى نەوۋەى نوئ (نەوۋەكانى Z و ئەلفا) دەكاتەوۋە كە دەكرى لە رپى راھىنانى مامۇستايانەوۋە بەردى بناغەى بۇ دابىرىت و بگوازىتەوۋە بۇ ناو پۇلەكانى خويندن. ھەر لەو ميانەيەدا خەسلەتەكانى پرۇسەيەكى راھىنانى پەروەردەىى سەركەوتوو دەستىشان دەكرىت و لەو سۇنگەيەوۋە پرۇسەى راھىنانى مامۇستايان لە كوردستاندا دەخەملىنرىت.

لە تەوۋەرى دوۋەمى توپۇزىنەوۋەكەدا خويندەنەوۋەيەك سەبارەت بە پرۇژەى راھىنانى بەردەوام لە قوتابخانەكاندا دەخرىتە روو كە لە لايەن ۋەزارەتى پەروەردەى كوردستانەوۋە سەرپەرشتى و بەرپوۋەدەبرىت. لە وردەكارى و ئالنگارىيەكانى بەردەم سەركەوتنى پرۇژەكە دەكۇلرىتەوۋە و رىگەچارەى گونجاويان بۇ پىشنيار دەكرى.

تېپىنى: لەم توپۇزىنەوۋەيەدا دەستەۋازەكانى راھىنان، راھىنانى پەروەردەىى، پرۇسەى راھىنان، خولەكانى راھىنان ھاومانان و مەبەست لىيان راھىنانى مامۇستايانە.

پىشەكى:

ئەوۋەى راھىنان و پرۇسەى فىربوۋنى فەرمى لە يەك جىائەكاتەوۋە ئەوۋەيە يەكەمىيان تا رادەيەك كورتخايەن ترە و تاكى راھىنراۋ كارامەيەكانى ئەنجامدانى كارىك بەدەستدەھىنرىت. بەلام خويندنى فەرمى درىژخايەنتەرە و مەبەست لپى ۋەرگرتنى پسپۇرىيەكى ديارىكراۋى زانستى يان پىشەيە.

ئەو دەمەى دىينە سەر باسى راھىنانى مامۇستايان، ئەوا گەنگى چەمكى راھىنان چەندىن جار زياتر دەبىت. سىروشتى كارى مامۇستا وايە كار لە گەل تەرزى بىركردنەوۋە و ھەلسوكەتى مرۇڤدا دەكات كە بۇخۇى بوۋنەوۋەرىكى پىكھاتە ئالۇزە و بۇ مامەلەكردن لەگەلىدا رەنگى پىۋىست بە دەيان كارامەيى و لىزانىنى جياۋازجياۋاز ھەبىت.

كاتىك قسە لە سەر دونىاي پەروەردە و مامۇستايان ئەكەين ناخودئاگا بىرمان بەرەو لای مندالان و نەوۋەى نوئ ئاراستە دەبىت. نەوۋەكانى Z و ئەلفا ۋەك ھەر نەوۋەيەكى تر خاۋەن تاييەتمەندى خۇيانن، بە جياۋازى ئەوۋەى ئەم نەوۋەيە پىگەيشتوۋى سەردەمى تەقىنەوۋەى دۇزىنەوۋە زانستىيەكانى. لەم سەردەمەى ئىستاماندا مامۇستايان نەوۋەك تەنھا ئەركيان ھاندانى قوتابيانە بۇ ھەولدان و زانبن بەوۋەى كە چۇن ھەلسوكەوت لە گەل پىندراۋەكانى ئىستادا بكن، بەلكو دەبىت فىرخوازان بە جۇرى ئاراستە بكرىن كە تواناى تىگەيشتن و كارلەگەلكردىنى جۇرەھا دۇزراۋە و دياردەى نوپشيان ھەبىت. ئامادەگى مامۇستاش بۇ ھەلسوكەوت لەگەل ئەم بارودۇخە نوپىەدا، پىۋىستى بە ھەبوۋنى كارامەيى و بىررەنگىنى ھەيە. ئەوۋەش نايەتە گۇرى مەگەر پرۇسەيەكى راھىنانى پەروەردەىى سەركەوتوو لە ئارادا بن. ۋەك دەوترىت مامۇستاي باش لە دايك نابىت بەلكو دەبىت پىبگەيەنرىت.

راھىنانى پەروەردەىى مامۇستايان لە زۇربەى دىكۇمىنتە پەروەردەيەكانى دنيادا بە گەنگىيەۋە ئامازەى بۇ دەكرىت. چەندىن توپۇزىنەوۋەى بەنرخ رۇل و پىگەى راھىنانى مامۇستايان لە پرۇسەى رىفۇرم و گۇرانگارىيە پەروەردەيەكاندا دوپاتدەكەنەوۋە. راھىنانى ئاستبەرزى مامۇستايان و بەرنامەكانى پەرەپىدانى پىشەيى شانبەشانى ژىنگە پالئەرەكان، كارىگەرى ئەرىنيان لەسەر باشتىكردىنى دوانەى وانەوتنەوۋە/فىربوۋن دەبىت. زانىارى قوۋل و نوئ، تواناى وانەوتنەوۋە و ھەلسەنگاندن، ئامانجى پەروەردەىى روۋن و پلانبۇدارپىژراۋ، خۇشەويستى و خۇبەخشى، پابەندبوۋن و ھەستى ئەرىنى بەرامبەر بە پىشەى وانەوتنەوۋە، ئەو تەوۋەرە سەرەكيانەن كە لە پرۇسەكانى راھىنانى پەروەردەيىدا دەبىت لەبەرچاۋ بگىرىن و گەنگى پىۋىستيان پىدريت(بودىرسە: ۲۰۱۶). لە لايەكى ترەوۋە بىگۇمان گەشمەپىدانى پىشەيى مامۇستايان رۇلى يەكلاكەرەوۋەى لە ديارىكردىنى جۇر و ئاستى خويندنى قوتابياندا ھەيە، ھەرۋەھا شىۋازىكە بۇ برەودان بە ئاستى زانىارى و كارامەيى مامۇستايان، بە جۇرى دەرئەنجامى فىربوۋنى خويندكاران باشتىر بكات (ئەنانى، ۲۰۲۲). جىى ئامازەيە ئاستى كارايى قوتابيان راستەوخۇ بەندە بە پرۇسەكانى راھىنانى مامۇستايانەوۋە، بە رادەيەك لە رپى تىروانىن و وردبوۋنەوۋە لە دەرئەنجامى قوتابيان، دەتوانىن ھەلسەنگاندن بۇ دۇخى راھىنانى پەروەردەىى لە ھەر ۋلاتىكدا بكن! (كافىر، ۲۰۲۱)

بابەت و ناوەرۇكى راھىنانەكان يەكىكى ترن لە رەگەزە سەرەكيەكانى راھىنانى مامۇستايان و پىۋىستە بە ورياييەۋە مامەلەى لە گەلدا بكرىت. لە بەرنامەكانى راھىناندا نابىت تەنھا كار لە سەر يەك لايەنى پەرەپىدانى پىشەيى بكرىت، بەلكو پىۋىستە رەچاۋى كۇى پىداۋىستىيە كەسى و پەروەردەيەكانى مامۇستايان بكرىت. ھەربۇيە ھەمەچەشنى و بەردەوامى زامنى سەرخستنى پرۇسەكانى راھىنانن (ئەلفايدى، ۲۰۲۰).

مامۆستای نوئ؛ مامۆستای نەوەکانی Z و ئەلفا:

لە گەڵ ئەو گۆرانکاریە خێرایانەی بە سەر دنیا و ژینگەی فیڤوونیی فیڤخوازانیشتدا هاتو، راستیەک هەبە کە هێشتا مامۆستایان پۆلی پێشپەرویانە و سەرکردایەتی خۆیان لە ناو هۆلەکانی وانەوتنەویدا لەدەستەداوە. لە پێشووتردا مامۆستایان تاکە سەرچاوەی زانیاری و زانیینی قوتابیان بوون، خۆبەدکار زیاتر وەک بانکیک بۆ هەلگرێتی زانیاری و لێسەندنەوێ لێی لە تاقیکردنەوێکاندا تەماشایان دەکرا(فرێری، ١٩٧٠). بەلام قوتابی ئەمڕۆ؛ بە نمونە نەوێ Z کە لە هەندیک ناوچەدا پۆزێ نەزیکەی ١٦ کاتێر ئەمێرە تەکنۆلۆژیەکان بەکار دەهێنن(مۆریس، ٢٠٢٣). بە ئاسانی دەستیان بە خەزینەیکە گەورە لە زانیاری دەگات. لێرەو دەگەینە ئەو دەرنەجامی پۆلی مامۆستایان دەبێ زۆرتر بەرەو سەرپەرشتیکردن و ئاراستەکردنی کردەو فیڤوون وەرپەرخت نەوێک تەنھا بەخشینەوێ زانیاری. لە کۆتاییەکانی سەدەی رابردوودا بەشیک لە ناوەندە پەڕەبەدیارەکان لە بیری پێداویستیەکانی نەوێ ئەندەدا بوون و لەو پێناوەدا بێرۆکە و پڕۆژەو جیاوازیان پێشنیار کرد. زەقترینیان بەرنامەکانی ئیدارەیکە بیل کلینتن بوون بۆ رەهێنانی مامۆستایان بە مەبەستی کارکردن لە پێناو بەدیهێنان و بەرجەستەکردنی کارامەییەکانی سەدەی ٢١ لە پۆلەکانی خۆبەدکار(دانگ، ٢٠٢٠).

زۆرینەو ئەو خواستەنەوێ لە هەمبەر گۆرینی شێوازی وانەوتنەوێ مامۆستایان لە پۆلەکانی خۆبەدکار کوردستاندا هەن، خواستی دێرینەن، هەلبەتە بە زیادکردنی ئەو گۆرە جیهانیەو کە پڕیشکی کاریگەریەکانی بەر وڵاتی ئێمەش دەکەوێت. بۆ پێگەیانەدنی ئاوا مامۆستایەک کە لە بەرامبەر ئەو ئالنگاریە بێشومارانەدا دەستەوێستان نەبێت، بێشک نیازمان بە دارشتنی پلان و پڕۆژەو ورد هەبە. لەو پێناوەشدا مەسەلەو رەهێنانی پەڕەبەدکار هەنگاوی یەکم و سەرەتایە کە دەبێت پەناو بۆ بەردرێت.

زانستی وانەوتنەو و رەهێنانی پەڕەبەدکار:

ئاشکرایە کە کاری وانەوتنەوێ تێکەڵەیکە لە هونەر و زانست (مۆریس، ٢٠٢٣)، دوو جۆر پێداگۆگی و شێوازی وانەوتنەوێش بوونیان هەبە، هەر مەروڤیک بە سەرۆست و هەندیک جار بە کاریگەری ژینگەو دەورەبەر، خاوەنی شێوازیکی تایبەتە لە مەمەڵەکردن لەگەڵ ئەوانی تردا، بە باری وانەوتنەوێشەو، ئەم جۆرەیان ئەزموون تێیدا پۆلی گرنگ دەبینێت و لە ئەنجامی تێپەڕبوونی کاتدا زانیاری و کارامەیی نوێ (گەرچە لە چوارچێوەیکە دیاریکراویشدا بێت) بۆ سەربار دەبێت. جۆرەیکە تریان کە گوزارشت لە لایەنە زانستیەیکەو وانەوتنەوێ ئەکات، بریتییە لە پێداگۆگی فەرمی یاخود زانستی، ئەمەیان زیاتر تایبەتە بە کاری مامۆستایان و وانەوتنەوێ لە ناو قوتابخانەکاندا.

لە دنیای پێشکەوتووێ ئەمڕۆدا پەڕەبەدکار زانستیکی بێئەندازە گرنگ و تێرۆتەسەلە و جۆرەها تیۆر و شێوازی تاقیکراوەو سەرکەوتوو هەن کە دەتوانرێت سوودیان لێوەربگیرێت. تایبەت بە ئێشکردن لە سەر تەوێرە زانستیەیکە پڕۆسەو وانەوتنەو، ئەوا پێویستمان بە زیاد لە یارمەتیدەرێکە بۆ ئەوێ گەشە بە توانا و کارامەییە پێشەوکانمان بەدەین. لەمەو دەرگای پەڕەبەدکار پێوان پڕۆسەو رەهێنانی پەڕەبەدکار و گەشەپێدانی توانای مامۆستایان دەکریتمەو.

رەهێنانی پەڕەبەدکار مامۆستایانیشت هێچ نەبە جگە لە هەموو ئەو چالاکیانەو کە زانیین و هۆشیاری مامۆستا دەربارەو وانەوتنەوێ گەشە پێدەدات و بە گشتی هاوتەریب کار لە هەر سێ هێلەکانی بەرەوێ بە کارامەییەکانی وانەوتنەو، پێداگۆگی و کارامەیی پێپۆری دەکات.

پێگەو رەهێنانی مامۆستایان لە سیستەمە پەڕەبەدکار:

گۆرانکاری لە باری پەڕەبەدکار و دواتر لە تەواوێ کۆمەڵگاشدا بەندە بەوێ کە مامۆستا بیری لێدەکاتەو و ئەنجامی دەدات. بەلێ؛ هەر بەو ساکاریە یاخود هەر بەو ئالۆزیه! (وێدیل، ٢٠١٧). کارەکتەری مامۆستا کە پەگەو سەرەکی پەنگرێژکردنی هەر سیستەمێکی پەڕەبەدکار، هەر هەنگاویک بە ئاراستەو باشکردن لە سیکتەری پەڕەبەدکار و دواتر لە تەواوێ جقاتدا، بە بێ قسەکردن لە سەر گەشەپێدانی توانا پەڕەبەدکار و پێشەوێکانی ئەو، کردەیکە ناتەواو و هێچیکە وای لێ سەوز نابێت. هێچ سیستەمێکی پەڕەبەدکار ئەستێ مامۆستاکانی باشتر نەبە (دەیفد کامیرون، ٢٠١٠). وە بۆ باشتربوونی مامۆستایانیشت هێچ چارەیک لە رەهێنان و گەشەپێدانی پێشەوێ ئەواتر نەبە. لە ئێستادا رەهێنان بەشیکە هەرە سەرەکی و دانەپراوێ سیستەمە پەڕەبەدکارێکی دنیایە، لە زۆرەو دیکۆمێنت و ستانداردە پەڕەبەدکارێکی وڵاتاندا بە دەقی راشکاو ئەمەژەو پێکراوە، لەوانەش لە بەریتانیا و زۆریک لە وڵاتانی تر(ستانداردەکانی مامۆستا لە بەریتانیا، ٢٠٢١). ئەو خولەکانی رەهێنان و بەرنامەکانی گەشەپێدانی مامۆستایان کە مۆلەتی پێشەوێ بۆ مامۆستایان پشتراست دەکەنەو. لەوێش زیاتر؛ ئیدی خولەکانی رەهێنان و گەشەپێدان وەک مافی هەرە سەرەتایی مامۆستایان تەماشایان دەکریت.

دەتوانین پڕۆسەو رەهێنانی پەڕەبەدکار وەک بەرنامەرێژ و ئاراستەکەری کۆی سیستەمە پەڕەبەدکارێکە تەماشایان بکەین. چیرۆکی گۆرینی پەڕەبەدکار وڵاتیکی وەک یابان لە دواو جەنگی جیهانی یەکمەو لە لایەن رەهێنەرە بیانیەکانەو بە تایبەت ئەمەریکیەکان، لە پەڕەبەدکارێکی سەربازی شانازیگەر بە جەنگاوەرەکانەو بۆ جۆریک لە پەڕەبەدکارێ کراوە، باشترین نمونەبە. دواتر چۆن ئەو کاریگەریە قوڵە لەسەر کۆی کۆمەڵگە بەجێدەهێلێت و وڵاتەکە دەگات بەوێ کە ئێستا هەبە.

رەهێنانی پەڕەبەدکار وەک پڕۆسەیکە بازنەو بەردەوام:

مادام پڕۆسەو رەهێنان بۆ خۆی کارکردنە لە سەر پێدراوە گۆراوەکانی ناو دنیای پەڕەبەدکار، ئەم هۆکارە بەسەبۆ ئەوێ خۆی رەهێنانەکانیشت وەک پڕۆسەیکە گۆراوێ فەرەهەند ئەژمار بکری. دوبارەبوونە و بەشداری بەردەوام و رێکخراوێ مامۆستایان لە پڕۆسە ئاستەرزەکانی رەهێناندا، مەرجی سەرکەوتنی پڕۆسەکانی رەهێنان و وەدیەتانی گۆرانکاری لە شێوازی وانەوتنەوێ مامۆستایاندا(ئەلفایدی، ٢٠٢٠).



ٲەگەزە سەرەکیەکانى ٲاهىنان:

ٲەگەزە سەرەکیەکانى ٲاهىنان بریتىن لە:

1. مامۆستایانى ٲاهىنراو: مامۆستایان ٲەگەزى بنەرەتى و سەنتەرى ٲرۆسەکانى ٲاهىنان، هەر بۆیە ٲیویستە زەمىنەى بەشدارىکردنى زۆرتىن مامۆستا لە هەلمەتەکانى ٲاهىناندا ٲرەخسێنرێت. هاوکات بۆ دۆخە ئائاساییەکان بە ٲێى بەدواداچوون و هەلسەنگاندنى دروست، مامۆستایان بۆ بەشدارىکردن لە خولە تایبەتەکاندا هەلبژێردرێن. بە زانىنى ئێو ٲاستیانەى سەرەو، کەمى بەرپۆهەچوونى خولەکانى ٲاهىنان و نەبوونى ٲلانى ٲیویست بۆ هەلبژاردنى ئێو مامۆستایانەى ٲیویستیان بە خولى ٲاهىنانى تایبەتە، بەشێکن لە گەرفتەکانى ٲرۆسەى ٲاهىنانى ٲەروەردەيى لە کوردستاندا(ئەلفایدى، ٢٠٢٠).
2. لایەنى ئیدارى و ٲێنمایىەکانى تایبەت بە ٲاهىنان: ٲادەى گەنگیٲیەدانى وەزارەت و لایەنە ٲەوێەندیدارەکان بە مەسەلەى ٲاهىنانى ٲەروەردەيى سەنگى مەحەكى سەركەوتنى ٲرۆسەکانى ٲاهىنانە. هەر بۆیە جێى خۆیتى لە خانەى ئێو بەرنامە و بودجەیدا کە لە ٲێناو وەبەرھێنان لە توانستى مەویددا تەرخان دەکەیت هەمیشە ٲشكى ٲیویست بۆ ٲرۆسەکانى ٲاهىنانى مامۆستایان وەلاوە بنرێت.

دەتوانین قوئاغەکانى بازنەى ٲاهىنانى مامۆستایان بۆ ئەمانەى خوارەو ٲۆلێن بکەین:

1. ئامانجى ٲاهىنان: هەنگاوى یەکەم لە هەر ٲرۆسەیکى ٲاهىناندا بریتىە لە دیارىکردنى ئامانج و مەبەستى ٲاهىنان. لە ئیستادا و لە هەر سیستەمى ٲەروەردەيى دونیادا، ئاساییە کە خواست و ٲىداوېستىيەکانى فێربوونى نەوەکانى Z و ئەلفا لە ئەولەویەتى ئامانجەکانى هەر ٲرۆسەیکى ٲاهىناندا بن.
2. دانانى ٲلان و بەرنامە: هەنگاوى دووەم بریتى دەبێت لە دانانى ٲلان و بەرنامەیکى گونجاو بە ئاراستەى جێبەجێبوونى ئامانجەکانى ٲاهىناندا. ٲلانیەک کە تییدا وردەکاریەکانى ٲرۆسەى ٲاهىنانى ٲەروەردەيى بە ٲوونى دیارى بکەیت، بە شێوێەیک کە لە گەل ستانداردەکانى ٲاهىنانى سەركەوتوودا بگونجێت.
3. ئامادەکردن و بەرزەفتکردنى ٲىداوېستىيەکانى ٲاهىنان: هەر ٲرۆسەیکى ٲاهىنانى ٲەروەردەيى کۆمەلێک ٲىداوېستى تایبەت بە خۆى هەيە و دەبێت ٲیشوەخت بەردەستبخرێن. دابىنکردنى ٲەراوى بابەتەکان، ئامرازەکانى ٲیشکەوتووى فێربوون و هۆلێ گونجاوى وانەوتنە لە گەنگترین ٲىداوېستىيەکانى سەركەوتنى ٲرۆسەکانى ٲاهىنان.
4. ئەنجامدانى کردارەكى ٲرۆسەى ٲاهىنان: هەنگاوى دواتر لە بازنەى ٲاهىنانەکان بریتىە لە ئەنجامدانى کردارەكى و بەرپۆهەچوونى ٲاهىنانەکان. تا چەند ٲاهىنانەکان لە ٲووى ئامادەبوون و کات و ٲابەندبوون بە ٲلانەکانەو بە رێکۆٲێكى بەرپۆهەچن هێندەى تر لە ئامانجەکانى ٲرۆسەکە نزیک دەبینەو.
5. بەدواداچوون بۆ دۆخ و ئاستى ٲاهىنانەکان: ٲیویستە لە لایەن لیژنە و کەسانى لیزان و ٲریاربەدەستەو، چاودێرى و بەدواداچوون بۆ بەرپۆهەچوونى ٲرۆسەکانى ٲاهىنان بکەیت و لە رێى فیدباكى تایبەتەو هەلبسەنگێنرێن.
6. هەلسەنگاندنى ئاستى گۆرانکاریەکان لە وانەوتنەو مامۆستایاندا: لە دواى بەرپۆهەچوونى ٲرۆسەى ٲاهىنانەکان دەبێت لە رێى هەلسەنگاندنە تایبەتەکانەو ئاستى گۆرانکاریەکان لە شێوازی وانەوتنەو و مامەلەى مامۆستایاندا بەرمەبنای نزیکبوونەو لە ئامانجەکانى ٲاهىنان ٲیورێت.
7. هەلسەنگاندنى ئاستى کاریگەریەکانى ٲاهىنان: گشت ٲرۆسەى ٲاهىنانەکان و دواتر گۆرانکاری لە شێوازی وانەوتنەو مامۆستایاندا دەبێت لە خزمەت بەروەٲیشچوونى ئاستى کارایى قوتابیاندا بێت. دەرئەنجام، دەبێت ٲىداچوونەو بە کۆى ٲرۆسەى ٲاهىنانەکاندا بکەیت و ٲلان و بەرنامە بۆ ئاینە دابەرٲرێت، بەو شێوێەيە دیسان لە سەرەتاوە دەستٲیەدەکرێتەو و بازنەى ٲاهىنانەکان بەردەوامى ٲیەدەدرێت.

ئەو جۆرە لە بىرکردنەو ھانى مامۇستايان دەدات بگەن بەو باوەرەى ھەر بۇخۇشيان دەبىت بەشیک بن لە چارەسەر، ئەگەر چى بە برێكى كەمىش بىت. مامۇستايان تەنھا لە رێى ھەبوونى ھىوا و خەونىيەن بە سەپدەيەكى روناكترەو ئەتوانن دايەنمۆى گۇرانكارىەكانى كۆمەل بن. لەو كاروانەشدا خۆشەويستى راستەقىنە بۇ نىشتەمان و خەلک و ژینگەكەى، وزەيەكى نەبراوێ خەبات و تىكۆشانەكان دەبىت. لێرەدا تىدەگەين پىشەى مامۇستايەتى، بە توندى گرىدراوى سىكوچكەى (باوەر-ھىوا-خۆشەويستى)ە.

پروژەى راهيئانى پەروەردەيى بەردەوام لە قوتابخانەکاندا:

پروژەى راهيئان يا خولى بەردەوامى پەروەردەيى لە قوتابخانەکاندا پروژەيەكى نوێى وەزارەتى پەروەردەى کوردستانە. دواى تەواوکردنى ئامادەکارىەكانى دەسپێک، وا بریارە ھەموو مامۇستايەک حەفتانە يەک وانەى راهيئان لە قوتابخانەكەى خۆيدا وەربگرێت. لە قۇناغى يەكەمدا بابەتى رىگاكانى وانەوتنەو(دیداكتىک) لە لایەن راهيئەرانى تايبەتمەندەو پێشکەش دەکریت. دواى تەواوبوونى ھەر قۇتاغیكى ديارىکراو لە راهيئانەكان، ھەلەسەنگاندن بۇ ئاستى جیبهجیگردنى بابەت و ناوەرۆكى راهيئانەكان لە وانەوتنەوى مامۇستاياندا دەکریت.

پیشزەمینە و ئامانجەکانى پروژەى راهيئانى بەردەوام:

پروژەى راهيئانى بەردەوام لە ئەنجامى ھەبوونى کەلێن لە پرۆسەى راهيئانى مامۇستايانەو ھاتۆتە بوون، دامەزراوەكانى تايبەت بە راهيئانى مامۇستايان و وانەبێژانى خولەكان دەرقەتى ئەو ژمارە زۆرەى مامۇستايان نەدەھاتن کە دەبوايە خولى راهيئان ببینن. بۇ نزیكبوونەو لە ستانداردە جیھانیەكانى راهيئان لە رووى ژمارەى بەشداربووان و کاتژمیرەكانى راهيئانەو، بىرۆكەى راهيئانى بەردەوام(راهيئانى گەرۆک) ھاتەكایەو، ئەم جارەيان لە برى چوونى مامۇستايان بۇ شوینیكى ديارىکراو بە مەبەستى بەشداری لە راهيئانەكان، ستافى راهيئەران سەردانى قوتابخانەكان دەکەن و مامۇستايان بە شیوەى ریکخراو حەفتانە راهيئان وەردەگرن. بىرۆكەى راهيئانى بەردەوام دواى ئەوێ لە لایەن چەند پسپۆریكى بوارەكەو لە زیاد لە بۆنەيەكدا (دیدارى گەرمیان بۇ گەشەپێدانى پەروەردەيى، ۲۰۱۹) پێشنیار کرا و خرایە بەردەم وەزارەتى پەروەردە، دواتر بریارى لیدرا و ئامادەکارىەكان بۇ دەسپێکردنى پروژەكە کەوتە قۇناغى جیبهجیگردنەو.

راهيئان وەك ھەلمەتییكى نىشتەمانى پەروەردەيى:

پروژەى راهيئانى بەردەوام لە قوتابخانەکاندا یەكەمین پرۆسەى راهيئانى پەروەردەيى گشتگیرە لە کوردستاندا جیبهجى بکریت. لە پێشتەرا راهيئانەكان زیاتر پچرپچر و ناریکخراو بوون، ھەر بۆیە دۆخ و کاریگەریەکانیان لە شوینیك بۇ شوینیكى تر جیاواز بوو و ناتوانریت ھەلەسەنگاندنى ورد و زانستیان بۇ بکریت. ئەو جۆرە لە راهيئان دواچار دەرنەجامیكى گشتگیر بە دەستەو نادات و وەك پرۆسەيەكى راهيئانى ئایندەدار تەماشاشا ناکریت(ئەلفایدى، ۲۰۲۰).

دامەزراوەكانى تايبەت بە راهيئانى مامۇستايان دەبىت ناوەندى مەحکەم بن و لە لایەن کەسانى شارەزای بواری راهيئانى پەروەردەيیەو بەرپۆە ببریڻ. لە کوردستاندا دامەزراوەكانى راهيئان و فەرمانگە بەرپرسەكانى ئەو بوارە وەك پتویست ساز و ئامادە نین بۇ بەرپۆەبردنى پرۆسەيەكى ھەستیار و یەكجار گرنگی وەك راهيئانى پەروەردەيى. سەربارى ئەوێش لە بارى ھەبوونى یاسا و رێنمایى تايبەت بە راهيئان، ھەست بە کەموکورتى و کەلێن دەکریت. لە یاسای ژمارە (۱۳) ى پەروەردە و فیڤکاری لە ھەریەمى کوردستان سالى ۲۰۲۲، بە روونى ھەست بە پشگويخستنى بواری راهيئانى پەروەردەيى ئەکریت. ھەلبەتە دەتوانریت لە رێى دەرکردنى رێنمایى پتویستەو تا پادەيەك ئەو گرافتانە چارەسەر بکریڻ.

3. بابەتەكانى راهيئان: بە گوێرەى ئامانجەكانى راهيئان و پێداويستىەكانى مامۇستايان، بریار لەسەر ھەلبێژاردنى بابەت و ناوەرۆكى راهيئانەكان دەدریت. تايبەتمەندى کەسى قوتابیان و ئالۆزى کاری وانەوتنەو، وا دەخوازیت مامۇستايان دارای زۆرتین کارامەيى بن. ھەربۆیە جۇراوجۇرکردنى بابەتەكان یەکیكە لە تايبەتمەندیە ھەرەباشەكانى پرۆسەكانى راهيئان.

4. راهيئەرانى پەروەردەيى: راهيئەرانى پەروەردەيى کە ئەركى پێشکەشکردنى راهيئانەكان بەجیدەگەينەن، ئەوانیش رۆلى یەکلەکەرەو لە پرۆسەكەدا دەگێرڻ. بۇ ھەموارتەرکردنى پرۆسەى راهيئانى مامۇستايان لە کوردستاندا گرنگە ھەولى سودوەرگرتن لە ئەزموونە پێشکەوتووەكانى دونیا بدریت. لە رێى کردنەوێ خولى ئاستبەرزى بەردەوام بۇ راهيئەران، ھاوردەکردنى راهيئەرى بە توانای دەرەكى، یاخود ناردنى شاندى راهيئەران و مامۇستايان، دەتوانریت تا پادەيەكى باش گورپک بە رەوتى گۆرینی پرۆسەى فیڤکردندا بدریت. ھەلبەت پتویستیشە گرافتى نەبوونى نازناوى راهيئەرى پەروەردەيى لە پەیکەرى سیستەمى پەروەردەدا چارەسەر بکریت.

راهيئانى پەروەردەيى لەپێناو گۆرینی دنیاىيى مامۇستايان:

پرۆسەى راهيئان لە پێش ھەموو شتیکدا دەبىت پەنجەرەيەك بىت بۇ گۆرینی دنیاىيى مامۇستايان لە پەيوەند بە بابەتى مامەلەکردن لە گەل پرۆسەى فیڤکردندا. مامۇستا وەك کارەکتەيكى چاکەخواز لە کۆمەلگادا، نەوێک تەنیا بۇ شیوازی مامەلەى لە گەل قوتابیاندا بەلکو پتویستە بۇ تەواوى دنیا و ژيان خاوەن دیدیکى پەروەردەيیانە بىت.

راهيئانى پەروەردەيى پتویستە حەزى زانین و فیڤبوون(فیڤبوون بە درپژایى تەمەن) لای مامۇستايان چىبکات. سألەكانى خزمەت بە بى راهيئان و پێداچوونەوێ بەردەوام تەنیا لە ژمارەدا زیاد دەکەن و خەرمانى کارامەيیەكانى مامۇستا ھیندیكى ناچیتە سەر.

یەکیكى تر لە گرنگترین دەستکەوتەكانى راهيئانى پەروەردەيى، ھيئانەكایە و کارلەسەرکردنى چەمکەكانى خودرەخنەکردن و خودچارەسەریە لای مامۇستايان. کاتیک مامۇستايان بە قوول دىرک بەو بەرپرسىاریتیە گرنگەى سەر شانیان دەکەن لە ھەمبەر ئاراستەکردنى رەوتى فیڤبوونى قوتابیان و دواتر ئایندەى تەواى کۆمەلگا، ناچارن سەرەتا لە خۆو دەست پتیکەن و دان بەو بەرپرسىاریەتى و پشکەدا بنین کە لە خواروخچيەكانى کۆمەلگادا بەریاندەکەوتیت، ئەگەر چى بریکى کەمىش بىت.

سیڭۆشی رَاهینانەکان:

خولەکانی رَاهینانی بەردەوام لە قوتابخانەکاندا لە لایەن رَاهینەرانى پەرورەدەیی (مامۆستای رَاهینەر)ى تایبەتمەندەو دەوترێنەو. مامۆستایانى رَاهینەر بریتین لەو مامۆستایانەى کە دواى پرۆسەى دەستنیشانکردن، خولى تایبەتمەندى رَاهینەرایەتیان بێنێو و بۆ بەجێگەیاندى ئەركى پێشکەشکردنى بابەتەکانى رَاهینان ئامادەکراون.

لە دەسپێكى خولەکاندا، بابەتى رینگاکانى وانەوتنەو (دیداکتیک) دەوترێنەو و وا بریارە لە ئایندەدا کار لەسەر بابەتى تر بکەیت. بەشداربووانى رَاهینانەکانیش بریتین لە گشت ئەو مامۆستایانەى کە لە ئەركدان، جگە لە هەندیک قۇناغ و ناوەندى خوێندن کە لەم قۇناغەدا لە رَاهینانەکان بەدەرکراون (باخچەکانى ساوايان و خوێندنى شەوانە).

ئالنگاریەکانى بەردەم پرۆژەکە:

هەکەمەو پرۆژەیکى تر لە سەرەتادا رەنگە کۆمەڵیک ئاستەنگ لە بەردەم جێبەجێکردنى ئەم پرۆژەيەشدا هەبێت کە ئەگەر بێر لە پلانى ورد بۆ چارەسەرکردن بکەیت ئەو دەتوانى باش وەدەست دەخرێت. بەشیک لە ئالنگارى بەردەم پرۆژەکە بریتین لە:

- نەبوونى گرنگیپێدانى پێویست. ئەمەش گومان و مەترسى لە کورتخایەنى پرۆژەکە دینیتە کایەو.
- نەبوونى رێنمایى روون و تۆکمەى تایبەت بە پرۆسەى رَاهینانى بەردەوام.
- دابینەکردنى پێداویستى سەرەکیەکانى رَاهینان.
- کێشە و کەموکورتى لە هەلبژاردن و ئامادەکردنى رَاهینەرانى پەرورەدەیی.
- دابینەکردنى پشتیوانى مادى پێویست بۆ پرۆژەکە.
- کەمى ژمارەى رَاهینەران لە بەرامبەر ژمارەى ئەو مامۆستایانەى کە بریارە بەشدارى رَاهینانەکان بن.
- نەبوونى پلانى گونجاو بۆ ئەنجامدانى بەرپۆهچوونى رَاهینانەکان لە قوتابخانەکاندا (رێکخستنى کاتى وانەکان، ئامادەکردنى شوێن و بابەتى ئامادەبوونى مامۆستایان).

خواست و پێداویستى سەرکەوتنى پرۆسەى رَاهینانى بەردەوام:

لە بەرامبەردا دەتوانین پێداویستى سەرکەوتنى پرۆژەى رَاهینانى بەردەوام لەم چەند خالەدا کورت بکەینەو:

- گۆڕینی پرۆسەى رَاهینانى پەرورەدەیی لە پۆتینەو بۆ ستراتیژى درێژمەودا.
- گرنگیپێدانى تەواو بە پرۆسەکە لە ئاستى بالای بریارەکاندا.
- دارشتنى پلانى تایبەت بە پرۆسەى رَاهینانى مامۆستایان کە بارتەقاي سەرکەوتنى هەتمى پرۆژەکە بێت.
- دانانى رێنمایى روون و پێویست بە بەرپۆهچوونى پرۆسەکە.

- دابینکردنى بودجەى گونجاو کە زامانى سەرخستنى پرۆژەکە بکات.
- ئامادەکردنى زیاترى رَاهینەرانى پەرورەدەیی (خولى بەردەوامى جۆراوجۆر بۆ رَاهینەران).
- لە رێى دیاریکردنى ئەرك و مافى شیاو بۆ رَاهینەرانى پەرورەدەیی هەل بۆ هاتنە پێشەوێ زۆرتەین کەس بەرخسێنرێت کە ئارەزومەندى کارکردن لە بواری رَاهینەرایەتیدا.
- جۆراوجۆرکردنى بابەتەکانى رَاهینان لە ئایندەدا.
- دابینکردنى پێداویستى سەرکەوتنى رَاهینان لە قوتابخانەکاندا (هۆلى رَاهینان، کۆمپیوتەر و پێداویستى سەرکەوتنى تر).

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ناونیشانی سیمینار:

“گرینگى تەندروستى
دەروونى و سۆزدارى لە
پەرەردە بۆ نەوھى Z.”



دلڤىن عەبد
الستار صادق

زانکۆى نۆودەولەتى
تیشک

The mental health of students has been a growing concern in recent years, particularly for Generation Z students who face unique challenges such as social media, academic pressure, and political and social issues. To address these concerns, mental health services and programs in schools have become increasingly important to support the mental well-being of students. One reason why mental health services and programs are crucial in schools is that they provide early intervention and support for students who may be experiencing mental health challenges. By having access to counselors and therapists on campus, students can receive timely and effective treatment that can prevent more serious mental health issues from developing. Additionally, mental health services and programs can also help to reduce the stigma around mental health and promote a culture of openness and understanding. When students see mental health being addressed and prioritized in their schools, they are more likely to feel comfortable seeking help for themselves or supporting their peers who may be struggling.

Finally, mental health services and programs can also promote academic success. Students who are experiencing mental health challenges are more likely to struggle academically, and having access to mental health support can help them to manage their symptoms and focus on their studies.

ناونیشانى سیمینار:

“په یوه ندى نیوان
مامۆستایان و قوتابیيان له
پۆلدا: له مۆدیلى بانکیه وه
بۆ پیداکوژی رهخنه یی.”



د. سعید قادر فقی ابراهیم

زانکۆی سوړان/
بەشی کۆمەڵناسی

قوتابخانه وهك دامەزراوهیهكی پەرۆه دهی بریتییه له كۆمهڵگهی مامۆستا و قوتابی. بۆیه یهكێك له كهناڵهكانی پرۆسهی به كۆمهڵایهتیوونی تاک بریتییه له قوتابخانه. وێرای ئەمەش كۆمهڵگه پێویستی به پهوهندییه، به مبهستی گهشهکردنی لایهنی معریفی، کولتووری و کۆمهڵایهتی. بۆیه کاتیك كه ژینگهی پەرۆه دهی پهوهندی نیوان قوتابی و مامۆستا لهسەر بنهمای کۆنترۆڵکردن دهسازیت، ئەوا ئەو گهشهکردنه له لایهنی مرویی و معریفی دهستهبر ناکریت. لهگهڵ ئەمەشدا قوتابی وهك كهسیکی چالاک و بهرپرسیار رۆلی خۆی ناگێریت و پشتگیری ناکریت، به واتایهکی تر ئەم جوړه له پەرۆه ده لهسەر بنهما و شیوازی فێرکردنی بانکی بونیاد نراوه، كه ئەمەش به پێچهوانهی پیداکوژی رهخنه یی، چونکه له شیوازی پەرۆه ده و فێرکردنی رهخنه یی ههولدهریت كه قوتابهك بهرههههێنیت كه توانای ههڵگرتنی بهرپرسیاریهتی و بیرکردنوهی رهخنه یی ههیهت بۆ گۆڕینی بارودۆخی ژیاپان و ئەو كۆمهڵگه یی كه تییدا دهژین. بۆیه ئامانجی سه رهکی ئەو توێژینه وه یه بریتییه له شیکردنوهی پهوهندی نیوان مامۆستایان و قوتابیان له پۆلهكانی خۆیندا له کاتی وانوته وهدا له مۆدیلى بانکی بۆ پیداکوژی رهخنه یی. بۆ ئەم مبهسته سوود له تیوری پاولۆ فریری لهباره ی پەرۆه ده بانکی و رهخنه گرانه وه رگیراوه. پشت به میتۆدی چۆنایه تی ده به ستریت، بۆ کۆکردنوهی داتا چاوپێکهوتنی گێرانه وه (Narrative) به کاردیت. ئامرازى شیکردنوهی داتا شیکردنوهی بابه تی (Thematic Analysis) ده ییت.

ناونیشانی سیمینار:

”بەرەو مامۆستایەکی
پرۆفیشنال.“



فریدون
صالح رسول

قوتابخانەی دواناوەندی رۆژاک
ئینگلیزی تێکەڵاو

بوون بە مامۆستا گەشتیکە لە فێرکردنی فێرخوازانە دەستپێدەکات و تا ڤێرکەشینی بەردەوام دەبێت. لەگەڵ ئەوەی پیشەیی مامۆستایەتی یەکێکە لە پیشە پێرۆزەکانی سەر گۆی زەوی، بەلام تاقەت پروکێنترین و قورستەترین پیشەییە، بۆیە ئەگەر نەتوانین سەرمەوتوو بین لە بەرپۆزەبەردنی کۆمەڵێک پرس و تەکنیکی وەک: بەرپۆزەبەردنی پۆل، رێکخستنی پەڕۆندەییەکانمان لەگەڵ مامۆستایان، هاوکاران، فێرخوازان، دایک و باوکان و ئەنجامدانی هەڵسەنگاندنی باش و پەرەپێدان بە تواناكانمان، پاراستنی تەندروستی جەستەیی و دەروونی، ... هتد کە پێویستە مامۆستایان گەرنگی زۆری پێ بدەن و هەوڵی سەرمەوتن بدەن تێیدا. مامۆستای سەرمەوتوو ئەو کەسانەن کە پابەندی بەها ئەخلاقی و مەروییەکان و پەرە بە تواناكانی خۆیان دەدەن، هەمیشە لە هەوڵی فێرکردن و لەم پڕسەدا لەخۆبردوون، لە رۆبەرۆو بوونەوی ئاستەنگی جۆراوجۆر لە رێرەوی پیشەکەیاندا پشوووریژن، مامۆستای سەرمەوتوو هەمیشە هەوڵ دەدات ژینگە پۆلەکە بە سەرنجراکێشی بەئێتەوه، ئەمەش دەبێتە هۆی باشتەر وانهوتنەوه و فێربوونی کاریگەری فێرخوازان، هەروەها مامۆستای سەرمەوتوو خۆی نەک تەنها لە ژینگە قوتابخانە و پۆلدا بە مامۆستا و پابەند دەزانێت، بەڵکو لە ژینگە کۆمەڵگاشدا، بۆ پەرۆردەییەکی باشتەر؛ پێشوازی لە بیرۆکە نوێ و داھێنەرە و تەکنەلۆژیای پەرۆردەیی نوێ دەکەن و لە رۆوی هەستەکانەوه پشتری فێرخوازانەکانیان دەکەن. لە سیمینارەکە باس لەم بابەتەنە خوارەوه دەکەم:

یەکەم رۆژی مامۆستایەتی، مانەوه و بەرگەگرتن لەقوتابخانە، چۆن ناوی فێرخوازان بزانین؟ چەند تەکنیکیکی بەرپۆزەبەردنی پۆل، دروستکردنی پەڕۆندە، هەڵسەنگاندنی فێرخوازان، گۆرانکارییە تەکنەلۆژیەکان.



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